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atah Representative n Rome Assassinated, Israeli Agents Accused

ROME, Oct. 17.—A man reportedly related to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was shot to death in Rome last night. He was said to be the Libyan Embassy here and had been el-Fatah's representative in Italy since 1968.

Police identified him as Adel Wael Zwaiter, 38, whose father is a cousin of the leader of the guerrilla organization el-Fatah. Zwaiter was killed by 12 pistol shots in the courtyard of the apartment building where he lived. Witnesses said they saw the men run to a waiting car after the shooting.

Zwaiter, a Jordanian citizen, the third member of his family to die a violent death, brothers were killed during a 1968 raid against Palestinians in Lebanon four years ago.

Jordanian Embassy official said that Mr. Zwaiter was a member of the Jordanian army in Beirut, Akram al-Fayez. The official discounted reports that Mr. Zwaiter was a member of the Jordanian army. He said that after a full day of investigation, they had no clear idea of the identity of the two men fleeing the scene of the shooting.

He said that the two men were off in a car rented Sunday night by a Canadian. A rental agency said that the car was taken out by a man who used a Canadian driver's license issued at Toronto to the name of Anthony Hudson. The reportedly gave a Via Veneto as his address. The hotel that it had no one there by name.

Members of the extremist Jewish Defense League, who vowed revenge for Palestinian violence abroad, said today that they had nothing to do with the Rome slaying.

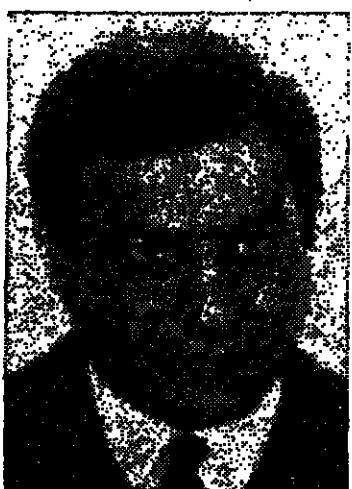
No Israeli Comment

An Israeli government, which moved to prevent reprisal attacks against Arabs abroad and to prevent Israeli terrorism from taking the law into its own hands, had no comment on the assassination.

Beirut, el-Fatah said the slaying was the work of Israeli agents and would be avenged. It is no mention of the reported friendship between Mr. Zwaiter and Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Zwaiter worked at the Jordanian Embassy in Rome as an embassy spokesman and had been questioned by Rome police after a body-trapped recipient exploded aboard an Alitalia plane with 149 passengers last Aug. 17. Two passengers were injured but the plane landed safely.

Police questioned Mr. Zwaiter possible Rome-based link for young Amroos who gave the



Adel Wael Zwaiter

record board to two British girls who played the piano headed for Tel Aviv.

The two Arab men were caught by police near the Libyan Embassy. Press reports said that they were trying to get fake passports from the Libyans.

Mr. Zwaiter was born in Jordan and came to Rome in 1968 after a short stay in Tripoli. Police said that he enrolled at the University of Rome as a student and paid university fees annually since 1968, but never attended classes or took any examinations. A few years ago, he was hired by the Libyan Embassy.

A Paris representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization said today that Mr. Zwaiter had been a representative of el-Fatah in Italy since 1968.

The PLO representative said, "The mission of Mr. Zwaiter in Italy was to contact political, religious and artistic parties and personalities and other Italians to inform them about the Palestinian cause. He did not participate in any violent operation in Europe."

According to reports in Italian papers, Mr. Zwaiter organized a pro-Palestinian committee in Tripoli. In Rome, he directed and published a periodical, "Palestina," which made propaganda for Palestinian claims against Israel.

Tories Win EEC Vote, 267 to 239

Laborites Warn
On Paris Meeting

LONDON, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Britain's Conservative government tonight won a House of Commons majority of 28 for its European policy despite bitter Labor criticism of entry into the Common Market next year.

The 267-239 vote, on a technical motion, was forced by the opposition party at the end of a six-hour debate on this week's market summit meeting in Paris.

It was intended as a last-ditch protest about the way Britain was being driven into the market and the terms of admission, which Labor has pledged to try and renegotiate when returned to power.

The debate, chosen by Labor, also coincided with the government's enabling legislation, the European Communities Bill, receiving formal royal assent to become law.

Wilson Assailed

At one stage uproar erupted when Geoffrey Rippon, market entry negotiator, described Labor party leader Harold Wilson as "one of the most discredited men in Europe today."

During the debate Roy Jenkins, who resigned as Labor's deputy leader because of the party's anti-market line, gave notice he would henceforth not vote for any "motion of substance which in any way challenges the principles of entry or which seek to delay it beyond Jan. 1."

Only From Within

Mr. Jenkins said he was in favor of changing the European Economic Community, but insisted that could only be done from within its ranks.

He doubted whether Labor threats to withdraw Britain from the community are as powerful as some opposition parliamentarians thought they are, he said, and he warned his party of the danger of becoming isolated and friendless on market policy.

Earlier, Mr. Wilson sternly advised Prime Minister Edward Heath against making concessions at the Paris summit which did not have the authority of the British people.

Mr. Wilson warned specifically against any action in Paris toward an independent nuclear deterrent based on British and French weapons.

Mr. Wilson told the House of Commons, "any move in the direction of a European nuclear policy will be instantly repudiated by any future Labor government."



AIR STRIKE—According to the caption sent with this AP picture it shows smoke and the rubble of homes thrown into the air during an allied air strike on the hamlet of Xom Snuol, on Route 13, 20 miles north of Saigon, the scene of heavy fighting.

Militancy Rises After Belfast Deaths

Ulster's Protestants Warn Army

BELFAST, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Protestant anger increased in Northern Ireland today, with militants accusing the British Army of murder and declaring that the British government and soldiers were now their enemies.

The events threatened to turn the province's troubles into a three-sided guerrilla war among the outlawed Irish Republican Army, the Protestant Ulster Defense Association and the British security forces.

The seriousness of the situation was underlined tonight when some 1,000 men of the Ulster Defense Regiment, the province's part-time army, were called up for duty.

Gun battles in four zones of Belfast were reported tonight by the Associated Press. It said Protestant gunmen raked army patrols and police with bullets in the second straight night of trouble.

The Tennent Street police station, in West Belfast's Shankill Road, heartland of the UDA, was reported under heavy attack. Two soldiers were reported wounded in another battle in the Shankill district.

The army claimed two gunmen were hit by troops in a fierce battle near the City Hall in central Belfast. A fire-fight was reported in North Belfast, with one policeman shot.

In the Sandy Row district of East Belfast, young Protestant rioters set several vehicles afire after hijacking buses and a gasoline tanker to make barricades. Troops fired rubber bullets to disperse marauding gangs, the AP said, adding that the violence flared as UDA chiefs held a late-night meeting with senior British officials in a peace-making effort.

In London, the British administrator for Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, said that militant Protestants who have defied the army are "running on a collision course" with the British government.

"They are very few in number indeed," he told the House of Commons. He also said that he had no confirmation of reports that the Irish Republican Army and the Ulster Defense Association had held talks designed to prevent local elections in Northern Ireland on Dec. 6.

The Ulster Protestants' militancy followed a night of rioting in Belfast that left two dead and scores of others injured. A dozen soldiers were hurt, four of them shot.

The rioting followed weeks of discontent in Protestant areas against what the residents consider the British government's failure to contain the IRA terrorists.

Anger mounted a few weeks ago when British troops began arresting Protestant militants who carried guns. Then several nights of rioting ended in a gun battle in the Shankill Road area in which two Protestants were killed.

The two killed last night were struck by a British Army vehicle in a riot area. The army called the deaths accidental but residents in the area said that an armored car deliberately mounted the pavement and pushed a man against a wall, killing him.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, a Protestant Unionist member of Parliament from Northern Ireland,

said that one civilian killed by the vehicle was a police victim. "He was unable to run," Mr. Paisley said. "He fell because of his incapacity and had risen to his feet and was standing beside the wall. He was pinned to the wall and his head was crushed."

At a news conference today, the UDA said it would protect the Protestant community against the army. An official, Tommy Herron, said that the paramilitary organization's leaders would meet soon to decide if they should carry out full-scale guerrilla warfare against the troops.

"We may have to go on the offensive against the troops," Mr. Herron said. "We are pledged to defend the loyalist people and cannot stand by and watch them be murdered by soldiers."

In Londonderry, Protestants said they had destroyed a fertilizer factory in the Irish Republic that they charged had supplied explosives for Roman Catholic guerrillas.

The local command of the Ulster Defense Association said six of its men blew up the factory in the village of Carrigrohilly, six miles from Londonderry.

There were frequent cheers and bursts of prolonged applause as the procession wound slowly through the city center.

Observers judged the queen's reception to be bigger in turnout than that accorded President Nixon in 1970 and other foreign dignitaries in recent years.

The atmosphere on the streets during the 40-minute drive was jovial and relaxed, and British diplomats said that they were struck by the sincerity and spontaneity of the public welcome.

Traveling with her husband, Prince Philip, and their daughter, Princess Anne, 22, the queen flew in to Surcin Airport at noon for a red-carpet greeting by President Tito, his wife, Jovanka, and high Yugoslav officials.

The queen is visiting a Communist country for the first time. She will spend two days in Belgrade before starting on a 780-mile tour which will take her to some of Yugoslavia's most popular beauty spots. She will fly home Saturday.

The royal tour repays a state visit to Britain by President Tito in 1958, the first visit he made to a Western country after breaking with the Kremlin in 1948.

Yugoslav newspapers stressed that the visit marked a peak in good relations between Britain and Yugoslavia, allies in the two world wars. They noted that there are no outstanding problems between the two countries and not a single shadow in their relations.

Queen Elizabeth II of Britain in Belgrade yesterday, paying the first visit to a Communist nation by a British sovereign. From left in the receiving line, facing the camera, Marshal Tito, the queen, Mrs. Tito, Prince Philip and Princess Anne.



A PRECEDENT—Queen Elizabeth II of Britain in Belgrade yesterday, paying the first visit to a Communist nation by a British sovereign. From left in the receiving line, facing the camera, Marshal Tito, the queen, Mrs. Tito, Prince Philip and Princess Anne.

Kissinger Sees Thuy in Paris, Flies to Saigon

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—Presidential security adviser Henry Kissinger met today with North Vietnamese negotiator Xuan Thuy in Paris and left for Saigon tonight to consult with President Nguyen Van Thieu, the White House reported.

President Nixon directed Mr. Kissinger to go on to South Vietnam for what a White House spokesman called "further consultations." The White House spokesman said Mr. Kissinger will return directly to Washington after the consultations with President Thieu, but the time for his return was not disclosed.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, who first announced Mr. Kissinger's 70th trip to Paris for today's talks, gave no details of the meeting with Xuan Thuy.

He said the North Vietnamese and Mr. Kissinger agreed last week, when the presidential aide and Hanoi's representatives held an unprecedented four days of secret meetings, to today's discussions. Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's top negotiator and a key figure at the talks, returned to North Vietnam last week as Mr. Kissinger flew back to Washington to brief President Nixon on those meetings.

Refusal to Comment

The White House has consistently refused to comment on reports of a possible breakthrough in the war-settlement negotiations. Yesterday President Nixon said only that "some very intensive negotiations have been under way" and that he would not comment on their progress for fear of raising "false hopes."

The President also said in an impromptu speech to families of U.S. war prisoners that "any common sense when negotiations are taking place could jeopardize their success."

When Le Duc Tho left Paris last Friday he said, "There still are many difficult things to be settled"—an assessment the White House later agreed with.

Mr. Kissinger left Paris with his entire party tonight and was scheduled to arrive in Saigon late tomorrow. Mr. Ziegler said that others joining in the consultations with South Vietnam's President Thieu will be U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, Gen. Frederick Weyand, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, and Gen. Creighton Abrams, former Vietnam commander and the new Army chief of staff who is flying to Saigon on a special mission to assess the military situation.

Talks With Thieu

Mr. Ziegler refused to discuss the forthcoming Saigon meeting with newsmen, saying only that "the President, from the very outset, has arranged for regular consultations [with Mr. Thieu] in relation to the Paris negotiations, and this is part of the regular consultation."

The future of President Thieu's Saigon government is a key element in any settlement of the war. President Nixon has declared he will not agree to a settlement that "imposes a Communist government upon the people of South Vietnam," while the North Vietnamese insist the United States end all military support to the Thieu regime and agree to forming a transitional tripartite coalition, including representatives of the Viet Cong.

Last week President Thieu vowed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Field reports said that more than 100 Communist firing rifles and hurling satchel charges rampaged through the camp, killing 11 refugees and six militia defenders and wounding 32 refugees and eight defenders. Eight homes and a school were reported destroyed.

South Vietnamese Army troops reinforced the refugee camp and secured it, spokesmen said. The attacks were reported to have withdrawn to the west, losing nine men killed.

Meanwhile, five major highways leading from Saigon were reported open, but some of them with restrictions.

No Serious Threat

Despite continued harassment of major highways in the region, high-ranking officers said that they still saw no serious threat of a large-scale ground attack on Saigon itself. They conceded that the Communists might attempt rocket, sapper and terror attacks in the capital.

Small clashes were reported to the north, northwest and southwest of Saigon ranging from 15 to 35 miles from the capital. The Saigon Command said that 50 Communist troops were killed, while government losses were three men dead and 44 wounded.

In the air war, overcast skies cut the number of U.S. fighter-bomber strikes over North Vietnam to about 230 yesterday, the U.S. Command said.

Using laser-guided bombs, Air Force F-4 Phantoms attacked two MIG bases north of Hanoi. Pilots said that they cratered the runway in three places at the Yen Bai Air Base, 80 miles northwest of Hanoi, and cut the runway in two places at the Kep airfield, 34 miles northeast of Hanoi.

Fuel Depot Hit

Navy pilots flying off the carrier Kitty Hawk attacked the Binh Long fuel depot, 10 miles south of Vinh, for the second successive day. The pilots estimated that they destroyed more than 1,000 barrels of fuel and also reported damaging five supply buildings, causing more than a score of secondary explosions and triggering 15 sustained fires.

In Cambodia, North Vietnamese forces overran three government garrisons off Highway 5 today and brought their drive to shut down the vital rice road to within 18 miles of the capital, a military source said.

despread Search Under Way

ep. Boggs on Small Plane issing on Alaskan Flight

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Oct. 17.—Military and civilian flyers are searching for a light plane, missing and presumed crashed, with House Speaker Hale Boggs and three others aboard.

Spokesman for the Rescue Coordination Center at Elmendorf Air Force Base here said about 15 planes were involved in the search in what he called "touch-and-go weather."

Rep. Boggs, 58, of Louisiana, Alaska's lone congressman, Begich, 49, a Democrat; el Brown, 37, an aide to Rep. Boggs; and Don E. Jones, 32, the Rep. Boggs's campaign manager, Rep. Begich's re-election

the Air Force said that the last was for strong wind, an east sky and "very marginal weather."

HC-130 Air Force rescue plane flew throughout the night, the probable flight route reported no luck in its search.

Meanwhile, Air Force also prepared another HC-130 in the search.

The search continued, President Nixon spoke by telephone to Rep. Boggs's wife, Linda, the House said.

While House said that Nixon had directed that thing possible be done to in the search. The President expressed his profound that Congressman Boggs be found well.

ditional planes were scheduled to join the search later. Juneau, the Rescue Coordination Center there said that it checking reports from an unaffiliated ham radio operator in Alaska that he had heard a signal from the missing

twain-engine Cessna-310 was reported missing yesterday. At Perki, manager of the Anchorage International Airport, a pilot, said that severe

and extreme icing

were reported yesterday in the Portage Pass area, part of the intended flight route. He said that the unpresurized airplane probably would not have been able to climb over the bad weather.

Major Patrick W. Whitaker, the pilot of the Air Force HC-130 which flew the search mission throughout the night, said that he had "heard nothing" from the missing plane and that visibility in the area "was zero."



Rep. Hale Boggs.

Two Germanys' Traffic Pact In Effect, Amid Controversy

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Oct. 17.—The first formal treaty between the two German states became operative today amid controversy on the question of whether it might perpetuate the division of Germany.

Ratification documents of the traffic treaty were exchanged here by the two men who negotiated it, State Secretaries Egon Bahr of West Germany and Michael Kohl of East Germany. But even they could not agree on its significance, Mr. Kohl saying that it constituted a formal recognition of the two German states and Mr. Bahr claiming that it broke no new ground in this direction.

Chancellor Willy Brandt called it "a second important step to improve the situation in Germany to the interest of humanity." But the political opposition charged that he was formalizing the division of Germany and that the East Germans were flouting the treaty by improving their "death strip" devices along the walled frontier between the two states.

The pact, which went into effect at midnight, improves substantially the conditions under

which West Germans can travel to and through East Germany. In principle, it simplifies procedures for visiting relatives there, making the procedures a mere formality.

In principle, also, it provides for trips by East Germans of any age through the wall in cases of family necessity. These are defined as births, marriages, serious illnesses and deaths.

Previously, only East German pensioners could travel to the West. Now they can make more than the one trip allowed in the past, and can stay up to 30 days.

East's Press Ignores Code

The new provisions for East Germans' travel to the West have not so far been mentioned in the East Berlin press.

In brief speeches at the ratification papers' exchange in Bonn, the two state secretaries illustrated how far apart the two Germanys are in their attitudes toward the treaty.

Anyone who says it doesn't mean full recognition of East German sovereignty by West Germany lies, said Mr. Kohl. He declared that the imminence of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Egyptian Sources Call Them Fruitful

Sidky Ends Brief Talks at Kremlin

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Egypt's Premier Anwar Sadat today concluded an exchange of views on bilateral relations and the Middle East situation, Tass said.

It was the first meeting of such high-level officials of the two countries since President Anwar Sadat's visit to Moscow in July 1971. Sadat's personal staff of three months ago.

The early conclusion of the talks surprised political observers, who recalled that when Mr. Sadat visited Moscow on July 14 he left for home the same day.

It was understood later that he had been making an unsuccessful appeal for Soviet offensive weapons which the Egyptians feel they need in the confrontation with Israel.

Only days after Mr. Sadat's departure in July, President Sadat announced that the Russian military advisers were to go.

Mr. Sadat made a thinly-veiled appeal for more arms to liberate Israeli occupied territories during a dinner at which Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin expressed pro-Arab sentiments.

The brevity of the latest talks led to some speculation that Mr. Sadat may have made another fruitless appeal for offensive weapons. But Egyptian sources in Moscow described today's talks as fruitful and said they had lasted four hours.

Tass said the talks were held in "a friendly atmosphere." It said the two sides "concluded an exchange of opinions on questions of development of Soviet-Egyptian relations and the Middle East situation and also discussed

major international problems of mutual interest."

In its short report Tass said that Mr. Sadat had talks with Mr. Kosygin and President Nikolai Podgorny. There was no word of whether he had seen Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

Tass said the two sides had "reached agreement concerning the publication of a joint Soviet-Egyptian communiqué on the results of the talks."

Mr. Sadat, who arrived from Cairo yesterday, is believed to have come here to pave the way for a possible Egyptian-Soviet summit.

Observers thought that some

members of Mr. Sadat's high-level delegation, including Egypt's interior, economic and military-intelligence chiefs, might remain for consultations after his departure.

Tass later reported that Mr. Sadat tonight gave a dinner at which the principal guests were Mr. Kosygin, First Deputy Premier Dmitri Folyanskiy, Boris Ponomarev, a secretary of the party Central Committee who looks after Soviet relations with Egypt's ruling Arab Socialist Union, and other leading Soviet government officials.

Tass said the two government leaders exchanged friendly toasts. It did not carry the text.

4 Biggest Copper Countries To Hold Ministerial Meeting

PARIS, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—An emergency ministerial meeting of four major copper-producing countries was announced here today as a legal battle between Chile and a U.S. copper company spread from France to Holland.

The meeting of mining ministers from Chile, Zambia, Peru and Zaire was set for next month to work out a response to the latest legal maneuvers by the American Braden-Kennecott Corp.

A Rotterdam court today ordered seizure of 1,350 tons of Chilean copper aboard the West German freighter Birte Olen-dorf, which was diverted from Le Havre, in France, to Holland yesterday after a French court ordered payment to be blocked on the cargo.

The American company is claiming compensation for its Teniente mine in Chile, nationalized 15 months ago.

Informed sources in Rotterdam said that the freighter was also carrying 700 tons of copper from Peru and that the Peruvian company which chartered the ship instituted summary proceedings today against three Dutch transport unions boycotting the vessel.

Santiago Meeting

In Paris, the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPPEC), said the ministers will meet in Santiago, Chile to study and agree on "the measures of solidarity and defense called for by the present circumstances."

"The conference will also study the creation of a permanent mechanism of protection and solidarity vis-à-vis any economic or commercial aggression against one member country," a statement said.

The announcement was made after CIPPEC's governing board met here yesterday at Chile's re-

quest to discuss the legal moves taken by the Braden-Kennecott Corp.

After the meeting, sources close to the Chilean delegation said they were highly satisfied with the results of the talks.

In Stockholm, informed sources said they believed Braden-Kennecott was about to take legal action in Sweden to halt payment on a \$1.5-million copper shipment due to arrive at the port of Vaesteraas next week.

A Chilean government spokesman said in Santiago last night that Chile intends to take certain unspecified measures to protect two shipments of copper which are en route to Sweden if Braden-Kennecott sought court action to block payment on them.

In Rotterdam, a spokesman for the Consorcio Navero Peruano company of Peru, which originally chartered the 6,350-ton West German vessel, said today that the firm wants its cargo unloaded as soon as possible so that the ship can proceed normally to Hamburg tomorrow.

The court hearing on the company's suit will take place in Rotterdam tomorrow afternoon.

Three Dutch unions decided not to handle the freighter after it was diverted to Rotterdam. French dockers in Le Havre had refused to unload the Chilean copper following the French court order of Sept. 30.

A spokesman for Holland's Catholic Transport Workers' Union said in Rotterdam today that the boycott of copper from Chile will continue.

He said the International Union of Transport Workers and the World Federation of Workers have asked the Dutch Transport Workers' Union to maintain the boycott in solidarity with the French dockers.

Food Trucks To Santiago Are Fired On

Explosions Cut Railroad Line

SANTIAGO, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Shots were fired at two trucks carrying essential food supplies to Santiago today, as Chile was paralyzed by a nationwide road transport strike.

Police said that the trucks had been requisitioned from their owners to carry needed food. No casualties were reported.

Two fresh acts of sabotage increased tension as supporters and opponents of Marxist President Salvador Allende hardened their position in the most widespread challenge to his authority since he was elected two years ago.

For the second time in less than 30 hours, the main railway line between Santiago and the port of Valparaiso was cut by a bomb blast.

Another bomb exploded on a road and a third, set to destroy a gasoline station, was discovered and defused before it could explode.

Reports reached here of clashes between pro and anti-Allende factions in the northern town of Valparaiso. Police separated rioters fighting with sticks and stones, an official statement said.

Police used tear gas and water cannon in the city center for the second consecutive day to disperse groups of anti-Allende students.

The main opposition party, the Christian Democrats, which supports the truck owners' stoppage, tonight rejected an invitation from President Allende to send its leaders to a meeting with him to discuss the crisis, a party spokesman said.

Eighteen of the country's 25 provinces are now under military control, with troops empowered to requisition trucks and hand them over to volunteer drivers who are trying to keep essential supplies moving.

Employers and profession men all over the country today demonstrated their support for the truck owners' strike, which began last Wednesday in protest against government plans for a state-run transport system in the far south of the country.

Doctors, merchant navy officers and engineers were among those who stopped work.

Bus owners in Santiago announced they would join the strike tonight.

Government sources insist the wave of strikes and lockouts is an organized attempt to cause national chaos and provide an excuse for street violence as a first step toward an anti-Allende coup.

More than 1,000 truck owners have been arrested and more than 400 trucks requisitioned, according to official figures.



COMMUNISTS IN THE CAPITAL OF CAPITALISM—Chinese doctors touring the United States are seen walking in Wall Street. In the background is Trinity Church, a landmark of the New York financial district.

Kissinger Sees Thuy in Paris; Off to Saigon to Meet Thieu

(Continued from Page 1)

ed he would never form a coalition with the Communists and would give them no territory and no promise of neutrality.

There was no sign outwardly that the United States has agreed to a compromise with the Hanoi negotiators on removal of President Thieu and his regime, but some observers saw a link between Mr. Thieu's defiant comments in Saigon and Mr. Kissinger's journey there, perhaps indicating that a peace formula might be just that much closer.

Hanoi's Demands

Meanwhile, in Washington, a Cornell University professor who met with North Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and other top Hanoi officials on Sept. 29 reported their view that the United States had not seriously dealt with major features of their peace proposals.

Prof. George Kahin told a news conference that Mr. Trinh described the essential elements of Hanoi's position on a bilateral settlement with the United States as U.S. agreement to form a transitional coalition government, to end all military activity, to start withdrawing all troops and other U.S. personnel, and to halt all military support to the Thieu regime.

The Cornell professor of international studies, who had made a previous visit to Hanoi, said he was told that North Vietnam was prepared to undertake a two-sided operation under which American prisoners of war would be released proportionately as U.S. residual troops are pulled out.

He said Hanoi is also willing to negotiate a safe passage guarantee for withdrawing troops and arrange for international representatives to monitor the prisoner release.

Saw High Officials

Prof. Kahin said he held extensive discussions with Ambassador Ha Van Lao, the chief aide of North Vietnam's premier for the negotiations, as well as with Foreign Minister Trinh and with Nguyen Phu Soai, who

heads the Viet Cong regional government delegation in Hanoi.

"They elucidated their negotiating position," he said, in "considerable detail." But they also were critical of Mr. Kissinger, he said, "for avoiding and being unwilling to discuss what they regard as central issues."

In Saigon, President Thieu met for the third successive day with his top advisers and reportedly scheduled more conferences tomorrow with his National Security Council and top U.S. officials, including Gen. Abrams.

Sources indicated that the series of meetings was centered on the peace negotiations in Paris and a general review of the military situation in Indochina.

Gen. Abrams was sworn in yesterday as Army chief of staff and immediately ordered to Saigon for a new assessment of the war and Vietnamization program. He left Saigon 3 1/2 months ago.

Le Duc Tho in Hanoi

SAIGON, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—The North Vietnam News Agency reported today that Politburo member Le Duc Tho is back in Hanoi from Paris after his four days of talks last week with Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Tho will report on the talks to other North Vietnamese leaders, but the agency gave no hint of any important decisions by Hanoi.

Reporting Mr. Tho's visits to Moscow and Peking on his way home, the agency said Soviet and Chinese leaders had voiced support for Hanoi.

They Assailed

Hanoi's military newspaper Radio Hanoi, the newspaper said, "It is obvious that Thieu has shown himself the main obstacle on the path toward peace and national concord for the South Vietnamese."

"The acute problem is whether to accept the existence of Thieu, enabling him to commit innumerable crimes against the South Vietnamese people, or whether to topple him to carry out the aspiration to independence, freedom, peace and national concord."

Pathet Lao Talks With Regime Get Off to a Poor Start

VIENTIANE, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Preliminary peace talks between the government and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao got off to an unpromising start here today with a heated clash over the Laotian national flag.

At the opening ceremony in an Education Ministry conference room, Pathet Lao spokesman Soth Phetrasy objected to the presence of the Lao flag and demanded it be removed.

But government delegation leader Pheng Phongsavan refused, saying, "We are all Lao and must respect the national flag and monarchy."

At the suggestion of the Pathet Lao delegation leader, Gen. Phoum Siprasouth, the two sides agreed to discuss later whether the flag should continue to be displayed at the talks.

The aim of the preliminary talks is to prepare the ground for full-scale discussions between Prince Souvanna Phouma's government and the Pathet Lao, led by his half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong.

Plans Vote on Political Reforms

Park Decrees Martial Law To Help Korean Unity Talks

SEOUL, Oct. 17 (UPI).—President Chung Hee Park put South Korea under martial law today and said the people must approve his plans for political reform if talks with North Korea are to continue.

Mr. Park's surprise announcement was made to the National Assembly and, 15 minutes later, soldiers in armored vehicles took up positions around major public buildings in Seoul. He dissolved parliament, suspended the constitution and banned all political activity.

The former army general, who came to power in 1961, said amendments to the constitution would be announced by Oct. 27 and submitted to a vote of the people. If the amendments are rejected, he said, he will interpret it as opposition to the talks with North Korea.

"And then we will seek a new approach to the task of national unification," Mr. Park added.

Under martial law, all colleges were closed "for the time being" and all outdoor gatherings were banned.

Censorship was ordered for domestic publications, but foreign news media were excluded from censorship. The usual midnight-to-4 a.m. curfew will continue and foreigners will still be allowed free travel across the country.

Mr. Park said he had ordered martial law to pave the way for peaceful unification of the country by making democratic institutions capable of safeguarding themselves. He named his cabinet as an executive council to govern until reforms are complete.

Mr. Park said he had been forced to take "this extraordinary action to safeguard Korea from unfavorable changes in and outside the country."

"There is now taking place a significant change in the balance of power among the big powers around the Korean peninsula. I think this change may seriously affect our security."

He said that he had opened talks with North Korea with the ultimate goal of national unification, but that his political opponents in South Korea had tried to exploit the talks for their own ends.

The president said that a major reform was necessary to push the North-South dialogue positively while coping with changes in the international situation.

His reference to the "unfavorable" international situation was not explained, but political sources said it included Japan's normalization of relations with China on Sept. 29 and its breaking of relations with North Korea.

Mr. Park said the proclamation of martial law did not mean constitutional government is ended in the country forever.

"We can hardly find any other

political system better than a democratic institution," the president said. "However, super democratic system may be, it be more vulnerable than political systems unless it is ed with powers to uphold it.

2 Germany Treaty Stirs Controversy

(Continued from Page 1)

formal relations is "as the amen in the church."

Mr. Bahr, however, said that no such situation exists so long as West Germany was under the Big Four—the Allied triumphant in Europe at the end of World War II.

The traffic treaty came effect a day after the East German eased the way for more than five million people from the East to visit former homelands. The German parliament declared all who left before Jan. 1 were no longer East German citizens, and hence not subject to prosecution for fleeing the country.

Even as these measures, proving relations between West Germany and Communist East Germany were into effect, a massive wave was being mounted against Brandt's Ostpolitik by the opposition, which charges Eastern policy is perfecting division of Germany.

The East Germans are installing automatic which eliminate the border guards while they are slowly mulling when they are down, trying to climb a wall. The key to the new is a self-starting mine called SM-70.

This device has already replaced along some 35 km border and Interior Ministry officials here say that the Germans appear to be widening its use. One is on every second corner holding up the stiff wire fence which forms the frontier, and trip wires make it tremble whenever the fence is climbed.

"The zonal border, which Germany is not opening, rather is becoming a full mated system of murder Richard Steucklin, floor leader of the Christian Social Union, Bavarian party in the Bundestag.

Werner Marx, foreign spokesman in the opposition Christian Democratic party, the new device "an inhuman feeling" of the soul barrier.

© Los Angeles Times.

New Skirmish In Iceland-U.K. Fishing Dispute

REYKJAVIK, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—An Icelandic gunboat today cut the trawling wires of a British trawler alleged to be fishing inside the 50-nautical-mile coastal fishing limit set by Iceland's coast guard spokesman reported.

It was the first such incident since Sept. 22 in the renewed "cold war" between Britain and Iceland. The spokesman gave the name of the trawler as Wyre Corsair SD 27.

He said that recently Icelandic gunboats had succeeded in keeping British trawlers outside the 50-mile limit, which Iceland declared unilaterally on Sept. 1.

Earlier, in the last few days, British vessels had returned to fish inside the limit, leading to this morning's incident off the west coast of Iceland, the spokesman said.

British Trawlermen Irate

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP).—British trawlermen accused Iceland of resuming the Atlantic "cold war" yesterday while the two governments are seeking ways of settling the dispute over Iceland's new 50-mile fishing limit.

Wounded Envoy Returns to Paris

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP).—Pierre Sustini, the French delegate-general in Hanoi who was seriously injured in a U.S. bombing raid that destroyed the French mission, returned to Paris on a stretcher today, accompanied by his son, a physician.

Newsmen were kept away from the special government airliner which carried him from Hanoi. Mr. Sustini was later transported to Paris hospital by helicopter.

Nothing was said about his condition.

China and Japan Plan An Undersea Cable

TOKYO, Oct. 17 (AP).—China and Japan have reached tentative agreement to lay an undersea cable to improve communications between the two nations, Japanese officials reported today. They said details will be discussed early next year.

China and Japan are linked by a round-the-clock communications satellite circuit which can carry six telephone calls and one photo transmission simultaneously.

WEATHER

	O	F	Rain
ALBUQUERQUE	16	61	Part
ANCHORAGE	12	54	Part
ANKARA	12	54	Part
ATHENS	10	61	Cloud
BELGRADE	12	54	Part
BELLEVILLE	10	50	Cloud
BIRMINGHAM	11	53	Part
BUDAPEST	14	57	Sunny
CAIRO	26	79	Cloud
CANBERRA	12	54	Cloud
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Cloud
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Cloud
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloud
DURBAN	14	57	Cloud
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloud
FRANKFURT	12	54	Sunny
GENEVA	11	53	Sunny
HELSINKI	9	48	Cloud
HONG KONG	12	54	Part
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloud
LONDON	16	61	Part
LISBON	12	54	Cloud
MADRID	15	59	Cloud
MILAN	15	59	Sunny
MOSCOW	4	39	Over
MUNICH	11	52	Sunny
NEW YORK	11	61	Sunny
OSLO	12	54	Cloud
PARIS	14	57	Sunny
PRAGUE	12	54	Cloud
ROME	16	61	Part
SOBOTA	9	48	Over
ST. LOUIS	11	53	Part
TEL AVIV	28	82	Cloud
TOKYO	31	70	Part
VIENNA	12	54	Sunny
WARSAW	12	54	Over
WASHINGTON	12	54	Over
ZURICH	6	43	Over

(Yesterday's reading: U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200)

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Govern Also on Offensive

Shriver Calls Nixon Guilty
Helpless on GOP Spies

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver said today if President Nixon knew the activities were being carried out or encouraged in behalf of a re-election campaign, the president himself "is guilty of criminal acts."

Mr. Shriver said President Nixon has proved himself impotent and incompetent. "Either conclusion, in my judgment, should disqualify him for re-election."

Foreign Labor
Harms Nixon
Elections

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—President Nixon told a group of foreign labor leaders here today that the election that the last weeks of the campaign are most important because it's when the people are listening, that's when the people go to make up their minds.

Speaking to 34 labor leaders from 24 countries, Mr. Nixon said a vigorous free trade movement is essential if we are to have free government in this country or in the rest of the world.

He said visitors are part of an OEO-sponsored program to give national election process from a trade union point of view.

Mr. Nixon said he would not let every other country use the same election system as the United States has. "The hallmark of freedom is the right to elect your own government," he said.

He also noted that the campaigns seem to go on all the time, adding that at this time, exactly three weeks before the election, "candidates are tired and the people also a bit tired."

Washington Post Tells GOP
Is Bugging Reports Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI)—The Washington Post today related to attacks by leading Republican officials on its coverage of the Watergate bugging, noting that its reports have been "successfully challenged."

The attacks, containing similar charges, were made by Clark M. Gregory, President Nixon's press secretary; Ron Ziegler, White House press secretary; Sen. Robert J. Dole, of Kansas, the GOP national chairman; and others.

The Post of printing "hearsay, rumor and unsubstantiated charges" relating to the Watergate investigation.

The attacks were in reaction to a series of articles in the Post, the New York Times, the International Herald Tribune, and other newspapers, that the investigation of the Watergate case had uncovered a "substantial campaign to subvert the democratic process, allegedly directed by top presidential aides."

Mr. Gregory mentioned only the Post by name and said: "The Post has maliciously sought to create a connection between the White House and the Watergate case. The Post is wrong and a dozen investigations have failed to find a connection."

A statement issued last night by Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of the Post, said: "We will judge between Clark M. Gregory's press releases and the Washington Post's reporting of the various activities of the committee for the Re-Election of President."

For now it is enough to say it is not a single fact contained in the newspaper about these activities has been successfully challenged.

Senate Panel
Probe Three
M Operations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Senate Anti-Trust committee plans hearings on the General Motors Corp. today to probe the activities of its bus and locomotive divisions, as well as a large part of its auto business.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., sent separate letters to the Anti-Trust Subcommittee and the Commerce Department asking each to investigate whether GM should be ordered to take such action.

Mr. Kennedy's request to the Anti-Trust Subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., apparently was a result of a report that GM's alleged domination of all three has given it a monopoly in the transportation industry.

Specifically, the senator suggested that GM has promoted transportation and retarded railroad forms of urban transit.

Mr. Kennedy's request to the Anti-Trust Subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., apparently was a result of a report that GM's alleged domination of all three has given it a monopoly in the transportation industry.

Soviet Negotiator
Returns to Peking

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (AP)—The chief Soviet negotiator of the border dispute with China has returned to Peking, Tass announced today, apparently for a resumption of the talks.

The talks, begun after Chinese and Soviet troops fought at the border, have been going on for three years without any sign of success.



WORKING OUT—Alabama Gov. George Wallace exercising on the parallel bars recently as part of his physical therapy program to improve his condition. His legs, paralyzed by a would-be assassin's bullet, still have no movement, but he uses his arms and gravity to swing his lower limbs in the exercise. The aide standing at his right is unidentified.

Cite Crime 'HQ' Evidence

200 N.Y. Businesses Taken
By Underworld, Probers Say

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The hugging of the Mafia's trail in a Brooklyn junkyard has revealed that almost 200 outwardly legitimate businesses have been infiltrated by the underworld, Brooklyn District Attorney Eugene Gold said today.

"They run the full gamut of business activities in this city," he told a City Hall news conference. "You name it there's hardly a business in the city not subject to it."

Authorities long have been aware of mob infiltration of business, but have run into tough sledding trying to establish specific links. Mr. Gold indicated that he was relying on information overheard at the trailer. He said that legitimate businessmen have given his investigation little cooperation.

"There is no doubt that the bugs and wiretaps were legal," both were court authorized," said Mr. Gold, predicting the first indictments in his investigation within 10 days. Service of 677 subpoenas was continuing.

Hard-Hitting DA

Mr. Gold went to City Hall to receive Mayor John V. Lindsay's accolade as a "hard-hitting, fighting DA."

In turn, the prosecutor said he had received the mayor's full cooperation, and had made weekly reports to Mr. Lindsay in his year-long investigation of organized crime.

Both men urged businessmen to "come forward if they have been harassed, threatened, infiltrated or taken over by organized crime elements."

"We ask them to cooperate immediately with the city's district attorneys to drive the mobsters and gangsters out," Mr. Gold said.

Twenty-four hours earlier, Mr. Gold had announced the bugging of the gray and blue trailer parked in the Bargain Auto Parts Inc. junkyard on Avenue D in Brooklyn. He called it the mob's "summit headquarters."

Mr. Gold said that the first lead to the trailer came last December when several police investigators were assigned to pose as Christmas tree vendors near a Brooklyn bar. Out of their information, Mr. Gold claimed, grew "the most massive investigation in the history of law enforcement in this country."

The prosecutor said that his office has motion and still pictures taken from a trailer, across the street from the junkyard that reveal "the comings and goings of prominent members of the five organized crime families of New York City and other people."

Mr. Gold also claimed to have more than 1.6 million feet of audio tape of telephone wiretaps and bugged conversations within the trailer.

However, Mr. Gold denied reports that as many as 100 policemen were being subpoenaed in connection with the surveillance of the trailer.

"No policeman has been subpoenaed yet," he declared. "But wherever the investigation takes us we will go—anywhere within the criminal justice system."

Most of the 677 subpoenas apparently were directed at members of organized crime. Mr. Gold said that about 400 of them have been served.

Among mob bigwigs handed subpoenas were Carmine (Mr. Gabe) Tramunti, described by the Justice Department as head of one of the city's five Cosa Nostra families; Paul Vario, listed as a Tramunti associate; and Natale (Joe Diamond) Evola, identified in published reports as another of the five underworld chieftains.

Past Experience

The two underworlds have had experience in the past with grand juries and have displayed devout observance of the underworld code of silence.

Evola, 62, served a 30-day sentence in 1970 for contempt of a grand jury, and currently is free on bond on charges of refusing to testify before a second grand jury.

In the past, also, he refused to answer questions before a joint state legislative committee on crime.

Tramunti, 62, refused to answer questions of the same 1970 legislative committee. He currently is appealing a one-year jail sentence for contemptuous refusal to answer a Bronx grand jury's questions.

However, authorities noted that the criminal contempt law recently was amended, making the crime a felony instead of a misdemeanor, and raising the maximum sentence from a year in jail to four years in prison.

Mayor's Car
Taken by Thief
In Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Cars assigned to Washington's mayor and deputy mayor were stolen last week by a man who posed as a District of Columbia employee, the police have reported.

Mayor Walter E. Washington's 1970 Ford Custom, used as a backup car to his Lincoln Continental, has been missing from a highway and Traffic Department garage since late Friday night. A similar car assigned to the deputy mayor, Graham Watt, was stolen from the basement garage at police headquarters Wednesday and recovered the next day. Three radios worth \$3,800 were gone.

Someone called the garage late Friday, pretending to be a supervisor, and said he was sending a man over to pick up the mayor's car because there was trouble at the jail, an official said.

A man appeared, asked for the mayor's car, and drove it away.

Italian Cabinet
Plans TVA Tax
Beginning Jan. 1

ROME, Oct. 17 (AP)—The cabinet tonight approved legislation imposing the value-added tax in Italy on Jan. 1.

When the tax on wholesale and retail transactions goes into effect, some indirect taxes will be eliminated.

The cabinet's action will bring the country into line with the other members of the European community, who have criticized Italy for being nearly three years late with the levy.

The national news agency ANSA, said that it had learned that the levy would be 6 percent on agricultural products, food, drugs and utilities, 18 percent on luxury items and 12 percent on other goods.

Congress Expands Benefits, Raises Taxes

Social Security-Welfare Compromise Passed

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Congress sent a \$5.7-billion social security and welfare bill to the White House today with provisions raising widows' benefits, enlarging Medicare, raising payroll taxes and guaranteeing every impoverished aged person in America an income of at least \$130 a month.

The House approved the compromise bill by a 305-1 vote, with only Rep. Olin Teague, D., Texas, opposed. The Senate then completed action by a vote of 61-0.

Final action came after House-Senate conferees, meeting last Saturday, stripped out \$12.5 billion a year in additional benefits granted by the Senate and killed a bloc of Senate welfare provisions that labor and welfare organizations charged were punitive and cruel to the poor.

Taxes Going Up

Key provisions of the final bill raise social security payroll taxes, now a maximum of \$48 each on employees and employers annually, to \$631 next year and \$702 in 1974.

The bill also raises benefits for widows and widowers from 82.5 percent of the deceased spouse's entitlement to 100 percent; permits those retired on social security to earn up to \$2,100 a year instead of the present \$1,800 without any reduction of benefits; and gives Medicare benefits to 1.7 million people, under 65 and retired on social security disability insurance pensions.

Possibly the most significant provision is federalization of the existing federal-state welfare system for the aged, blind and disabled poor.

Floor Established

It will establish a federal minimum income of \$130 for an individual and \$195 for a couple for aged, blind and disabled people without other income or property. At present, each state has its own system, and eligibility rules, with the federal government paying a share of the costs and benefits varying from as low as \$70 a month in some states.

UN Hears Vow
Of Independence
By African Rebel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 17 (AP)—The leader of the nine-year-old war for independence in Portuguese Guinea said yesterday that his movement had a national assembly that soon would proclaim the "existence of our state" in Africa.

Amilcar Cabral, head of the African Independence party of Guinea and Cape Verde, was the first representative of a liberation movement to take part with "observer" status in a United Nations committee debate. He previously spoke as a "petitioner," a designation further removed from that of an official representative.

Mr. Cabral said the new assembly had 120 representatives, 80 elected "from the masses" and 40 chosen from his party. The party, which leads an army estimated at 10,000 regulars plus local militias, says it controls two-thirds of Portuguese Guinea.

Portugal's seat on the 123-member committee was empty as Mr. Cabral addressed the committee.

South Yemen Says
North Resumes
War, Plans Attack

BEIRUT, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—South Yemen today expressed fears that North Yemen would launch a large-scale invasion within the next 48 hours.

A statement by the embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of (South) Yemen quoted a government spokesman as saying in Aden today that forces of the (North) Yemen Arab Republic had broken the cease-fire proclaimed last Friday.

It said they had launched an attack across the border, penetrating six miles into the Mukayras district and three miles into the Al-Khish district of South Yemen.

The statement did not indicate when the penetration took place. But it quoted the spokesman as saying that it was intended to be followed by "an air attack on the Mukayras and Al-Khish districts within the next 48 hours."

The air strike "will pave the way for a large-scale ground attack aimed at overthrowing democratic Yemen's territory and implementing the plan hostile to the Yemen people and their revolution," the spokesman said.

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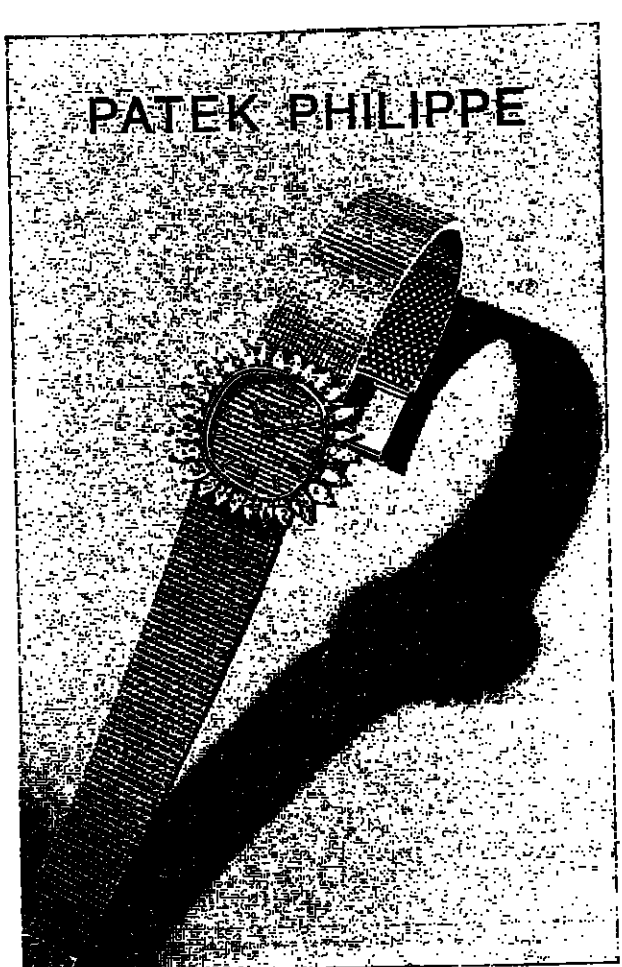
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Vertical-Takeoff Aircraft Undergoing Tests

Russia Is Believed to Be Building Carrier

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (NYT).—American military analysts say that there is mounting evidence that the Soviet Union is preparing to deploy its first aircraft carrier.

The Soviet Navy, they reveal, has begun active flight tests of a vertical-takeoff jet fighter. Previous tests of such planes have been conducted only by the Soviet Air Force.

And a 30,000 to 35,000-ton vessel under construction at the Nikolayev Shipyard in the Black Sea appears destined, they say, for a full flight deck about 800 feet long.

Previous speculation on this new ship, the largest in the Russian Navy, was that it might be either a petroleum supertanker

or some sort of "air associated" warship, possibly an aircraft carrier. But recent information, analysts say, has all but ruled out the supertanker theory.

"I don't think there's much doubt any longer that what we're seeing is an aircraft carrier, roughly the size of our old Essex class carrier," a senior Pentagon official said, adding, "I would expect it to be completed and in sea trials within a year and a half."

Officials generally express no alarm at this development, estimating that it will take the Russians 10 years or more to develop advanced carriers and high performance carrier aircraft that would approach U. S. capability in this field.

But they point to these moves as but the latest indications that the Soviet Union is embarked on a long-range program to extend its power and influence far from home.

Until recent years, the Soviet Navy had been essentially designed to defend its coastal waters against attack. The navy, in the mid-1950s, even had 1,500 to 2,000 short-range fighters to defend its ships from Russian land bases.

Landing by U.S.

But as Norman Polmar points out in a recent study, "Soviet Naval Power: Challenge for the 1970s" (National Strategy Information Center, 1972), Soviet leaders apparently became convinced of the inadequacy of their naval power after the landing of American marines in Lebanon in 1958 and the U.S. naval quarantine during the 1962 Cuban missile confrontation.

Two years after the humiliating Russian experience in Cuba, Russian warships began their first regular patrols in the Mediterranean. The size of the Russian Mediterranean fleet has grown steadily ever since.

And with increasing frequency, Soviet warships have ventured ever farther into the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans and the Caribbean. The size and quality of its submarines and surface ships has kept pace with this outward deployment.

In 1967, the Russians deployed the first of the 15,000 to 18,000-

ton helicopter carriers, the Moskva and Leningrad, each with a half-deck used for anti-submarine helicopters.

American military analysts suspect that the Russians will first employ vertical-takeoff jets from their carrier, avoiding the complications of building steam catapults to launch the planes and of building planes with folding wings.

Thus the interest over Soviet Navy flight tests of vertical-takeoff and landing jets. But such planes normally use so much fuel in lifting off that their range is short.

"It's still possible we will see steam catapults and an angled flight deck in this first carrier," an American analyst said.

He noted that a new class of Soviet heavy missile cruisers, the first three of which are under construction, may be designed as part of future carrier task forces. The first of these new cruisers, the Kara, is expected to make its maiden voyage from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean this year.



CHECKING UP—Five-year-old Kevin McCrea prepares to make a move on the chessboard during recent match against his teacher at Singer Learning Center in Worthington, Ohio. Kevin says he's as good as Bobby Fischer and teacher doesn't argue the point as he beat her in four of their five matches.

220 Go on Trial in Morocco in Attempt on King's Life

KENITRA, Morocco, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—The commander of the Kenitra military air base, after failing to shoot down King Hassan's airplane, was charged with the murder of the king when he was flying jammies, attempted to ram the royal plane in midair, a military tribunal was told today.

Before the tribunal were 220 air force officers and men accused of complicity in the unsuccessful attempt in mid-August to assassinate the king when he was returning to Morocco after a three-week visit to France.

The indictment, read out as the trial opened, said that Maj. Kouera el-Wafi, 38-year-old commander of the airbase, had told his interrogators that, when his F-5 fighter's 30-mm cannon jammed shortly after the attack began, he jettisoned his emergency fuel tank over the royal Boeing-727.

When the tank failed to bring down the plane, Maj. Kouera, according to the indictment, said that he attempted to crash his own plane into it. His plane grazed

the airliner but was then diverted by its slipstream.

Maj. Kouera was forced to abandon his fighter as a result of the brush with the royal plane and had to bail out. He was captured shortly after he landed by parachute.

The Boeing-727, riddled with bullets after being attacked by three fighters over Isauan in northern Morocco, landed safely at Rabat airport.

King Hassan was unhurt. But

Eban Tells U.S. Envoy Why Israel Hits First

JERUSALEM, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban met for 40 minutes today with U.S. Ambassador H. W. Walworth Barbour to explain Israel's new strike-first policy against Arab guerrillas, a Foreign Ministry source said.

"Since they declared war on us, they cannot decide where, when and how we will react," the source quoted Mr. Eban as saying.

at least eight persons were killed and 47 injured when other rebel fighters started the airport, according to an official report.

The tribunal also heard that two other rebel pilots—Lt. Boukhalf and Lt. Abdelkader Ziad—also attacked the royal plane with cannon fire.

Lt. Boukhalf, like his commander Maj. Kouera, dumped his emergency fuel tank over the king's plane in an attempt to bring it down, the indictment said.

Both the chief accused—Maj. Kouera and Lt. Col. Mohammed Amokrane, former commander of Kenitra who is alleged to have directed the attacks from the air base—told interrogators that the coup had been masterminded by Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, the defense minister.

The indictment said that they reported that the plan to kill the king—termed "Operation Overflow"—had been prepared initially by Gen. Oufkir after the abortive army coup against the regime last year.

More Details but No Evidence

Feltrinelli Death Still Unsolved in Italy

MILAN, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Investigators here know a great deal now about the adventurous life of Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, the publisher who introduced Boris Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago" to the West, but they still don't know how he died.

The body of the 48-year-old leftist publisher, a multimillionaire, was found at the base of a sagged power pylon on the outskirts of this city on March 15.

The discovery caused a sensation throughout Italy. It followed a chain of terrorist bombings and may have influenced the parliamentary elections in May, which showed a slight swing to the right.

Recently, the investigating magistrate in charge of the judicial probe into Mr. Feltrinelli's death dropped charges against several persons who had been suspected of having participated with him in a subversive conspiracy, and granted bail to others who had until now been held. The magistrate's decisions are interpreted as an implicit



Giangiacomo Feltrinelli.

admission that the inquiry has led into a blind alley.

2 Are Suspected

"We know that Feltrinelli had been in contact with ultraleftist networks during the last years of his life and that he bankrolled them," an official said privately. "We are pretty sure that he was killed while he was trying to blow up the pylon of the high-tension power line in a way a crass amateur would handle explosives. But we assume that somebody was with Feltrinelli, maybe two persons, and we still can't identify them by evidence that would stand up in court."

Former associates of Mr. Feltrinelli and leftist groups here say they are convinced that the publisher was lured into a trap in a rightist plot.

While the judicial inquiry seems stalled, the Feltrinelli publishing house has commissioned a biography of its elusive founder. The company is continuing its activity with Mr. Feltrinelli's third wife, Inge Schenck-Feltrinelli, as its new president.

She is just back from her native Germany where she helped represent the Feltrinelli publishing house at the Frankfurt Book Fair. The third Mrs. Feltrinelli, and the publisher's fourth wife, Sibilla Mielga Feltrinelli, have been repeatedly questioned

by investigators during the 17 months.

San Is Only Heir
Mr. Feltrinelli's will designates his only son—by his third wife as sole heir. Carlo Feltrinelli, the publisher's son 10 and goes to school here.

The Feltrinelli fortune is based on a timber and banking empire left by the publisher's father, Carlo Feltrinelli, and today clouds real estate in Italy, Austria and sizable interest in many Italian business enterprises.

The Feltrinelli publishing house scored two resounding successes that brought international fame and large royalties. They were the publication in 1955 "Doctor Zhivago" and in 1958 the posthumous novel "The Part" by Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa.

Soviet displeasure over the appearance of the Pasternak—which won its author the Nobel Prize for literature—led Mr. Feltrinelli to break the Italian Communist Party. The publisher had been a member since the end of World War II and after the Party controversy drifted into radicalism.

After being investigated suspected role in some bomb on the Italian mainland in Mr. Feltrinelli disappeared his country at the end of year, but apparently slipped on various occasions. There, forged identity document him when his body was found.

Pasternak Funds

Italian newspapers suggest during the last few months Mr. Feltrinelli may have been belonging to Past and his heirs to finance their activities.

Mr. Feltrinelli always refused to disclose his financial statement with Pasternak, and amount of royalties that "I Zhivago" had earned.

However, it was reliably stated that the total royalties exceeded \$2 million, and the agreement with Pasternak large part of the \$2 million Pasternak share being in trust by Mr. Feltrinelli sumably in Swiss banks.

Asked about the royal spokesman for the Feltrinelli publishing house, Alba M. said: "Relations with Past were regularized, and royalties were being paid as they were requested. To name the person to whom the royalties were paid, the spokesman said the funds were 'presumably going to the author's heirs.'"

"The matter has been settled," the Feltrinelli spokesman added. "These are old gushing matters. Why?"

Minority Cabins Sworn in Norway

OSLO, Oct. 17 (UPI).—way's new non-socialist minority government, which will have support from only 20 of 150 Storting (parliament) members, was sworn in today by Olav V in a Royal Palace ceremony.

The 16-member three-coalition government, including Labor Premier Trygve Bratteli, which has acted caretaker government since resigned because of the 3-giants' rejection of members of the European Common Market national referendum on Oct. 13.

The new government, headed by Premier Lars Korvald, 58, consists of seven representatives of the Center (Agrarian) party, representatives of the Liberal and four representatives of Korvald's Christian People's Party.

TV Satellite Up

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (RA).—The Soviet Union has launched a Molniya-1 communications satellite to beam television programs to remote areas, television reported.

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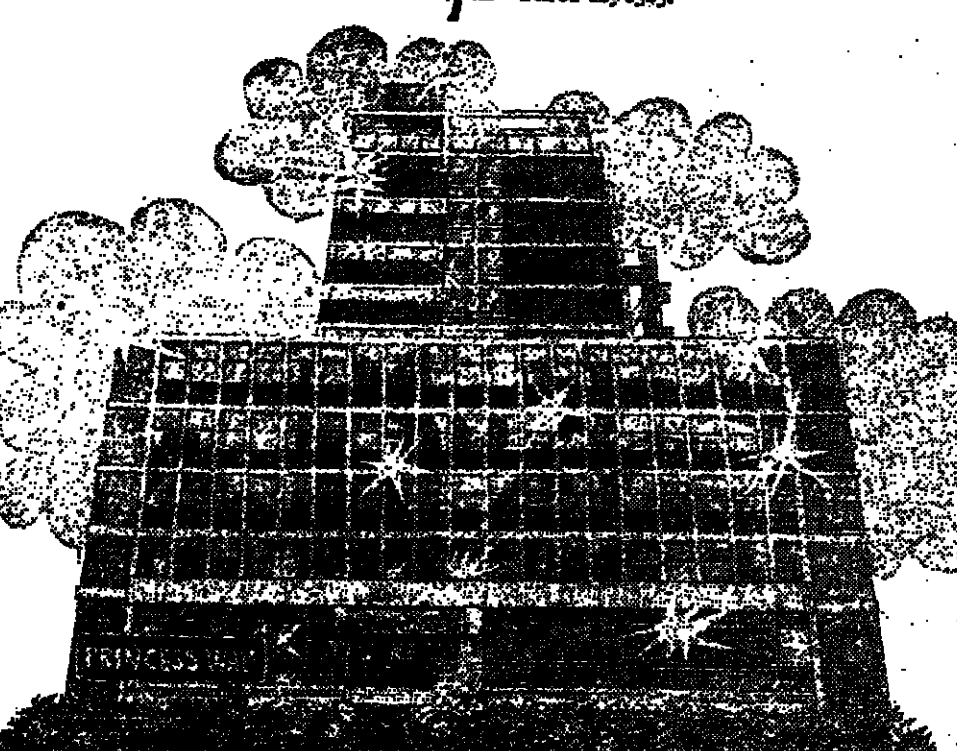
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do it in 15

Argentina Hit By Bombings On Peron Day

1 Killed, 3 Injured in Blast at Hotel

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 17 (AP).—A bomb in a 22d-floor room of the new Sheraton Hotel killed a Canadian woman last night and wounded her husband and another man and a Massachusetts woman. Supporters of ex-dictator Juan D. Peron were injured.

Smoke and fire belched from a jagged hole in the southeast wing of the steel-and-concrete building after the blast at dusk. Nearly 700 guests fled into the streets, but the fire was quickly brought under control.

The victim was identified as Lois Crozier, of West Vancouver, Canada. Police and a U.S. Embassy officer described her as a U.S. citizen, but the hospital where she died said she was Canadian.

Her husband, Gerard, and Robert Hall, of the United States, were treated for minor injuries. Another woman identified by police as an American, Patricia Traka, 30, of Massachusetts, was reported in a coma at the Fernandez Hospital.

Series of Bombings

A series of bombings occurred across Argentina yesterday as Peronist guerrillas marked their leader's ascendancy to power 27 years ago. The only other casualties reported in the rash of explosions were a navy captain and his neighbor wounded when a bomb went off in front of the officer's house in a Buenos Aires suburb.

Some 500 university students moved into downtown Buenos Aires late yesterday, distributed pro-Peron leaflets and tried to block the streets, but police dispersed them.

More demonstrations and bombings were expected today as Peronist militants marked Oct. 17, 1945, when an estimated half million workers massed in Buenos Aires and forced the release of Col. Peron from jail. He was elected president four months later, established his dictatorship, was ousted by a military coup in 1955 and is now living in exile in Madrid.

The 25-story Sheraton Hotel was built by a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. It had received several bomb threats from leftist guerrillas since opening last August. Many of the guests were here for an international forestry congress or for the world amateur men's team golf championship.

Tito Confirms Dispute With Serbia Leaders

BELGRADE, Oct. 17 (AP).—President Tito confirmed yesterday that serious differences have arisen between him and some leaders of the Serbian Communist party, Yugoslavia's largest party group.

The conflict had been rumored in Belgrade for some time. Marshal Tito, in a speech published by the official news agency, Tanjug, acknowledged that a just-concluded four-day meeting had been called to smooth the troubled relations.

Speeches of other participants in the meeting were not published. However, President Tito's closing remarks made it evident that the conflict was caused by the opposition of some Serbian party leaders to tightening of national-level party control.

"I think that we must have courage and admit that the unhealthy situation in the Union of Communists of Serbia in general is the result of various weaknesses and mistakes," Marshal Tito said. The 80-year-old president accused Serbian leaders of "underestimating the struggle against anarchist-liberalism and the class enemy."

He mentioned Serbian "hegemony" over Yugoslavia's other republics in connection with powerful Belgrade banks through which Serbian Communists may influence a large part of Yugoslavia's economy.

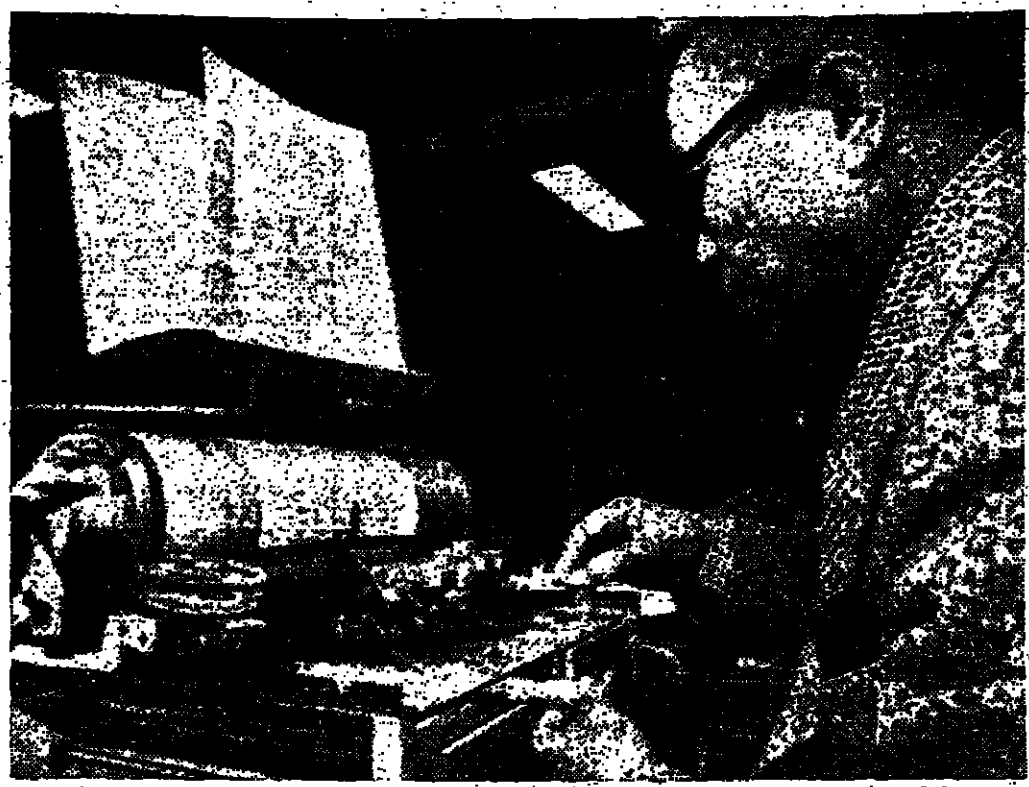
Lisbon University Partly Shut Due To 'Violent Acts'

LISBON, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The Ministry of Education today closed four Lisbon University faculties and the School of Higher Technical Studies because of what the ministry described as "acts of violence by student groups."

Entrance examinations, which were due to take place this week, were also halted following attempts by student pickets to prevent students entering the various buildings to take their tests.

The student unrest followed the shooting last Thursday of two law students, one of whom subsequently died, in a brawl between security police and students at the Institute of Economic and Scientific Studies.

Saturday, police dispersed a demonstration of about 300 students at the funeral of the slain student. In a subsequent chase across downtown Lisbon, police wrested 30 stone-throwing persons, 12 of whom were university students, the police said. Two policemen were injured in the exchange.



Associated Press
HELP WANTED—Specialist using Chinese typewriter in United Nations office in New York. To meet the demand for more Chinese documents, the UN is seeking to increase its staff of Chinese typists. But, so far, very few have qualified. There are only two or three skilled Chinese typists in the whole of New York City.

Little Impact on Social Problems Seen

Reforms Urged for Foundations in the U.S.

By M. A. Farber

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—The country's 33 wealthiest general-purpose foundations are on the whole "sick, malfunctioning" institutions, according to findings in a two-year study sponsored by the Twentieth Century Fund.

With some exceptions, "the big foundations are far from the dynamic, creative, reformist institutions that some of their most eloquent defenders have claimed," said a 478-page report on the study.

"Not one-tenth, probably not one-twentieth, of their grants have any measurable impact upon the major social problems confronting the nation at the present time," the report asserted.

Nonetheless, it said, the private, nonprofit foundations have had some great achievements and possess "an enormous unrealized potential" that it would be "reckless imprudence" to ignore or discard.

The \$71,000 study for the Twentieth Century Fund, itself a research foundation, was conducted by Waldemar A. Nielsen, a former Ford Foundation official who was president of the African-American Institute from 1961 to 1970.

There are an estimated 25,000 foundations in the country, with assets of about \$20 billion. The 33 foundations studied by Mr. Nielsen control more than half the total assets, with each having at least \$100 million.

Among Mr. Nielsen's specific recommendations were the following:

- Reduction of the "excessively intimate linkage" between many foundations and corporations. Almost two-thirds of the big foundations are "closely connected" with donor families who are represented on their boards, and with associated companies through stockholdings.

- Diversification of "homogeneous" trustee boards. Most boards, the report said, consist of "aging members of the upper socio-economic class," a microcosm of "the power elite."

- Improved "professionalization" of foundation staffs. Only about one-third of the 33 foundations have "fully developed and qualified staffs," the report said.

- Weakening of the "enclave mentality" of foundations. "The overwhelming majority of American foundations—including a good proportion of the largest ones—have had, and continue to maintain, an obsession for privacy," the report said.

- Clearer understanding of the relationship between government and philanthropic spending, and of the capacity of foundations to help solve public problems in a "full-blown welfare state."

Limits Proposed

At a news conference at which he discussed the results of his study, Mr. Nielsen advocated legislation that would place a \$500-million ceiling on any foundation's assets and require that any foundation with less than \$10 million be given 10 years of life, after which it would have to

distribute its assets philanthropically or merge into a cooperative or community-type foundation.

That proposal was consistent in spirit, if not in dollar terms, with a recommendation in the report that the Ford Foundation, which

has assets of about \$3.3 billion, be broken up into three or four separate institutions.

Mr. Nielsen said that foundations with more than \$500 million in assets seemed "a greater concentration of resources than economy of scale justifies."

Obituaries

Altmeyer, 81, Roosevelt Aide And 'Mr. Social Security'

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 17 (AP).—Arthur J. Altmeyer, 81, a draftsman of the U.S. Social Security system and a former secretary of labor, died here yesterday.

Mr. Altmeyer was called to Washington by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1933 to head the compliance division of the National Recovery Administration. A year later he became secretary of labor.

He served as chairman of the board that drafted the Social Security Act in 1935 and was named chairman of the Social Security Board in 1937. He held the position until 1946.

In 1968, Mr. Altmeyer was honored as "Mr. Social Security" by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on the 33d anniversary of the Social Security Act.

In addition to his work for social security, Mr. Altmeyer proposed a national health insurance plan 26 years before Medicare.

Combined Shows, Inc., died Saturday in Washington.

In 1952, he joined the Feld Brothers organization in entertainment promotion and, when it acquired Singling in 1957, Mr. Fenner became vice-president and director of promotion for the circus.

Dr. Lauren B. Hitchcock

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Dr. Lauren B. Hitchcock, 72, a consulting chemical engineer and early leader in the fight against air pollution, died Sunday in Dorset, Ont. He was a resident of Buffalo.

He was a director of Ecology and Environment, Inc., a Buffalo consulting group and had lectured for the last nine years at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Dr. Hitchcock was born in Paris and grew up in Belmont, Mass.

Prince Djordje

BELGRADE, Oct. 17 (AP).—Prince Djordje Karadjordjevic, 85, a son of King Peter of Serbia, died at his home here today.

Although he was the eldest son, he did not inherit the throne. Alexander, the younger brother, became king of Yugoslavia after World War I, while Prince Djordje, because of conflicts with his brother, was eliminated from public life.

When the Nazis occupied Yugoslavia, they released him from confinement and offered him a role in ruling Serbia, which he refused. After World War II, he lived here in retirement.

Gen. Riccardo Federici

ROME, Oct. 17 (AP).—Brig. Gen. Riccardo Federici, 68, who had been married to the mistress of Benito Mussolini, died in a hospital here Sunday night.

Gen. Federici was separated from Claretta Petacci before she took up with the Fascist dictator. She and Mussolini were shot to death by partisans on April 28, 1945, near Lake Como.

H. Wolcott Fenner

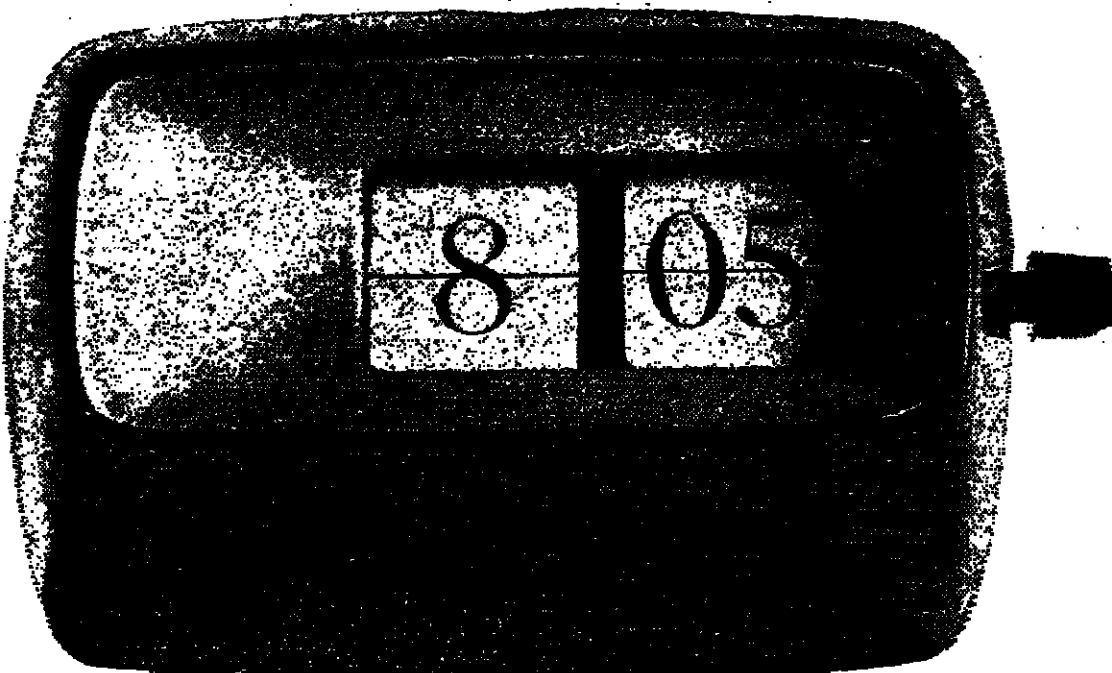
NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—H. Wolcott (Cotton) Fenner, 61, senior vice-president of Ringling Bros.-Barnum & Bailey

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Dirty Tricks

Although many details remain to be filled in, the information revealed over the week-end about the underside of the effort to re-elect Richard Nixon tells us almost as much as we need to know about the contours and the philosophy of that effort—as well as the authority for it. The new characters added to the cast—Dwight Chapin, the President's appointment secretary, Herbert Kalmbach, the President's private lawyer, and Donald Segretti, a college classmate of Chapin's and a roving saboteur in the President's re-election campaign—reinforce the impression that the Watergate crimes were almost a peripheral part of a powerful, wide and centrally directed effort in what may be the dirtiest presidential campaign in memory.

Messrs. Clark MacGregor and Ron Ziegler have characterized the coverage of this whole affair, and particularly the Post's coverage, as being malicious and corrupt in itself. At this point it will suffice to say that we regard those charges as spurious, diversionary and off the real point. The administration and the Nixon campaign committee could better be addressing those issues about which they know more than they are telling: What is the full story of what has been done in the name of Richard Nixon's re-election, by whom and under whose authority? Mr. MacGregor did not answer these questions—he refused to answer any questions at all. For our part, we will continue to furnish our readers as much of the story as honest journalistic enterprise can provide.

This latest business is not very complicated. Mr. Segretti was apparently recruited to play dirty tricks on the campaigns of Democratic presidential hopefuls and to wreak havoc on them. He was also a recruiter of other dirty tricksters. He and his activities came to light in the investigation of the crimes against the Democratic committee headquarters at a time when the President and all about him were disavowing knowledge of that particular incident and urging the public to have faith in the FBI's "most thorough and complete investigation since the murder of President Kennedy."

Faith had already begun to unravel when Time magazine disclosed that Mr. Segretti was recruited by Mr. Chapin, the doorkeeper to the President's office, and by another White House aide, Gordon Strachan, an aide to H.R. Haldeman, the President's chief of staff. Mr. Chapin, according to a sworn affidavit, was one of the people in Washington to whom Mr. Segretti reported. Faith began to unravel a bit more when law-enforcement sources disclosed that Mr. Segretti's activities had been financed out of a cash slush fund kept in the safe of Maurice Stans, the President's chief fund raiser. That fund was jointly controlled, according to law-enforcement sources, by former Attorney General John L. Mitchell, the President's private lawyer, Mr. Kalmbach, an unnamed White House official, and others. Then the law-enforcement sources let it be known that the funds paid Mr. Segretti were either authorized or actually paid by none other than the President's personal lawyer.

Finally faith collapsed with the conjuring stories by a friend of Mr. Segretti's and knowledgeable people who have apparently

had access to his statements to law-enforcement bodies to the effect that Mr. Segretti was actually shown copies of FBI reports about him by White House aides and was coached by these same aides on what his testimony to the grand jury should be. Segretti was assured by the White House aides that he would be asked "easy questions" before the grand jury. Apparently he was until an indomitable woman juror decided that she wanted to find out what the whole thing was about.

So, the outlines of this part of the campaign are pretty clear. Here are some of the allegations. There was a \$10 million secret Nixon campaign fund. There was at least \$100,000 laundered through Mexico. There was \$700,000 in cash crammed into a suitcase and delivered to Nixon campaign headquarters. There was Alfred Baldwin lugging an unregistered gun and listening to illegal wiretaps under the impression that all of that was all right because he was working for the former attorney general of the United States. There was the stash in Mr. Stans's safe. There was the phony "Canuck letter" allegedly produced in the White House by Ken W. Clawson. There was illegally obtained information being transmitted to another White House aide. And now, there are Mr. Chapin, Mr. Kalmbach and Mr. Segretti.

On Monday there was Mr. John Ehrlichman, the President's domestic affairs adviser, on television suggesting alternatively that he knows nothing about all this and that "political pranks" have been a part of the American electoral folklore for many years. If indeed pranks were all that was intended, Mr. Ehrlichman, his colleagues and his superior would be well advised to open the files of the whole investigation to the public so that we can make a judgment as to what was intended, what was authorized, how much the White House was involved in these "pranks" and what may have gone beyond the bounds of what was intended.

As it stands now, the allegations, if true, add up to the most arrogant assault ever mounted on the political process, the institutions of government and the credibility of the people. Unchallenged in any substantive way, day by day, they draw an ever closer circle around the Oval Office—right up to its doorkeeper. White House aides tampering with the judicial process, former White House aides running around with guns in briefcases, former cabinet officers keeping and controlling a slush fund used to finance political sabotage, and the President's lawyer paying off a saboteur go far beyond any games we can get involved in. It doesn't much matter any more that the President hasn't personally been connected directly to all of this. The people who have been involved are not exactly strangers to him. They know his mind. They know his character. And he, presumably, knows theirs. They are his men and they do what he wants them to do. From the generally denied, but unrefuted allegations, it seems that what they determined to be in his best interest was that he obtain re-election by any means necessary and at whatever cost. At this point, it looks like the cost is apt to be lost faith of a free people. There could hardly be a higher cost.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wise Delay in Ulster

Britain has wisely postponed until next year a plebiscite on the future political status of Northern Ireland. The outcome of such a vote at this time would not be in doubt. Ulster's Protestants could probably roll up a two-to-one majority for keeping the province part of the United Kingdom. But the whole emotional exercise would diminish hopes for peace and orderly political evolution when the need is to enhance them.

It would have been far better if British Minister William Whitelaw had not indicated earlier this year that he would call a referendum in advance of local government elections in Northern Ireland, scheduled for Dec. 6. He was seeking then to mollify Protestant politicians who were charging that the imposition of direct British rule in Ulster in late March had brought a series of one-sided concessions to the Catholic minority.

A plebiscite in the present climate would almost certainly be boycotted by the Catholic community; it would weaken the hand of moderate Catholic leaders whose cooperation is essential for restoring peace and achieving any political advance. Mr. Whitelaw has now recognized this fact, but his delay in deciding on postponement will

probably have the effect of injecting the plebiscite question into the local council elections in December.

This would be unfortunate. These elections have been painstakingly prepared over several years with a view to removing grievances of the Catholic minority that helped provoke the 1968 civil rights demonstrations and violence in Ulster. Boundaries of local government units have been radically redrawn to eliminate discrimination, and voting will be on the basis of a kind of proportional representation not used in Ulster since 1925. The net effect seems certain to be considerably greater political control by the Catholic minority over its own Ulster communities.

Britain has repeatedly assured the Protestant majority that there will be no change in the status of Northern Ireland without the consent of its people. That certainly means a plebiscite at some point in the development of a new political system for the province. But it would be tragic if the possibility for a meaningful step forward at the local government level were jeopardized by wrangling over a plebiscite that in the present circumstances would be not merely useless but positively destructive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 18, 1897

NEW YORK—With the death of Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, a great man has passed out of American journalism. He was the last exponent of the essentially personal idea in newspaper making. He developed and edited with remarkable ability a paper that pictured on every page his own powerful, cultivated, passionate self. The "Sun" was Mr. Dana. Mr. Dana was the "Sun." A whole era has passed, not only in American journalism but also in American history.

Fifty Years Ago

October 18, 1922

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—"A woman wearing knickerbockers is a nuisance," so was the decision of City Judge Martin A. Fleming yesterday who ordered a woman arrested when she sat in the front row of benches in his court. The woman defended herself by saying that knickerbockers were woman's attire and that anyway she only had two slips to wear other than the knickerbockers. The judge was unmoved. Her case comes up next week. She said if she can't wear knickerbockers, she'll wear a slip to court.



France's Invisible Men

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The French role in seeking to accommodate and even facilitate peace in Indochina has been consistently invisible, discreet and sometimes effective. Neither this role nor its objectives are understood by many Americans.

The principal goal is to end a savage war between France's greatest ally and the North Vietnamese, whom France respects, having both administered them and been defeated by them. The ultimate aim is to establish a neutralized area in which French influence can insure that Western interests are not wholly discarded because of a power vacuum exposed to China and Russia.

Apart from serving as host to the stalled official peace negotiations, France has played an intermittent but occasionally important part behind the scenes. The successive chiefs of the Quai d'Orsay Asian Department, Etienne Manac'h, now ambassador to Peking, and Henri Froment-Meurice, are carefully professional diplomats and by no means anti-American although they have often disagreed with Washington policy.

Gave Advice

Throughout the Paris talks they gave advice to both sides, when asked, and transmitted messages with maximum objectivity. Moreover, a vital unofficial role was played by another Frenchman, Jean Sainteny, who was responsible for helping start the secret parleys between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member.

Sainteny, a banker with long Asian experience, was parachuted from Kunming, China, to Vietnam as head of De Gaulle's mission there in 1945 and, incidentally,

was given a bad time by hostile American officers. He has never allowed that sad experience to mar his friendship for the United States.

Because Sainteny signed the first accord between France and Ho Chi Minh in 1948, many Americans including Bobby Kennedy and Ambassador Averell Harriman elicited his opinions in their search for peace. Richard Nixon came to know him before he was elected President and in 1966 asked him for advice on how to deal with North Vietnam.

The banker had also become a personal friend of Kissinger who taught Madame Sainteny at Harvard summer school. During one of the Frenchman's frequent visits to Washington, Kissinger asked if he thought it possible to hold secret negotiations parallel to the stalled formal talks. Sainteny agreed to transmit a letter from Nixon to Ho Chi Minh proposing such contacts.

When Sainteny returned to Paris in July 1969 he discreetly passed this message to Xuan Thuy, head of the North Vietnamese delegation, for transmission to Hanoi. A positive response came back. On August 4, 1969, Sainteny offered his apartment as a site for the first Kissinger meeting with the Communists. Sainteny remained only to introduce the participants then, after showing them where the drinks were kept, departed.

French Help

At that first talk those present were Kissinger, Gen. Vernon Walters, U.S. military attaché and an expert French linguist, Xuan Thuy and his interpreter. Neither Sainteny nor his home were employed for any subsequent con-

tacts but the French government has helped with logistical and security support.

The French are deeply eager for peace but have no illusions that agreement will be easy. As France sees it, North Vietnam has been geared to a wartime economy for so long that it feels "installé dans la guerre" and almost afraid to face the immense problems of returning to a peacetime economy. This remains true despite Hanoi's acknowledged error in launching the 1972 offensive which, despite great cost, has failed to achieve its principal objectives.

U.S. War Laboratory

Likewise, many Frenchmen seem persuaded the Pentagon also wants to keep the war going. While civilian Washington recognizes the need of peace—perhaps even more than Hanoi does—there is a belief here that Vietnam has become for the U.S. military what Spain, during its civil war, was for the Germans: an admirable laboratory in which to test new weapons and tactics.

Some Frenchmen, indeed, suspect the recent bombing of their mission in Hanoi was deliberately mounted by American officers determined not to relinquish the "laboratory" and therefore ready to sabotage peace. This is ugly speculation and is by no means widespread. Moreover, it is already evident that Paris is not going to permit either its pride or its official anger about the bombing to disturb relations with the United States or to block the painfully slow advance in the direction of settlement. Visible irritation at the bombing incident will not be allowed to hinder France's invisible role.

Letters

View on Palestine

From time to time, the IFT publishes letters from readers who are concerned about the plight of the Palestine refugees. Most of these readers seem to blame Israel, rather than the Arab states, for the suffering of the refugees. The facts do not support this view.

The Palestinians became refugees because of a war waged by the Arab states against Israel. Had the Arabs not invaded Israel, there would never have been any refugees.

The responsibility of Arab states does not end there. After the war, the Arab states refused to resettle the Palestinians. They kept them in camps on Israel's borders, in order to exploit the misery of the camps as a propaganda weapon. This is the truly horrifying act in the Palestinian tragedy.

After every war, there are refugees. Every country accepts its own, and resettles them. Israel accepted over a million Jews from Arab countries after the war of 1948. These Jews were once in camps just like those of the Palestinians. The world doesn't hear about them, because the Israelis resettled the Jewish refugees as soon as homes could be built for them.

What would people say if Israel had kept these refugees in camps in order to put pressure on the Arab states to return confiscated Jewish property?

What would people say if the Greek government had kept the

Greeks expelled from Turkey in camps, to use as propaganda tools against the Turks? If France had refused to resettle the French of Algeria?

Only the Arabs have refused to resettle their own. As long as the Arab states can get propaganda mileage out of the misery of the Palestinians, the refugees will remain in their camps. Readers who are concerned with human suffering should not contribute to the effectiveness of that propaganda.

K. VOGEL.
Anson, France.
Paris.

Word Benders (Con't.)

I find those "bent" words that choke Mr. Root and Mr. Bovey (Letters Oct. 9, Oct. 13), fairly easy to swallow compared to the Air Force report quoted by Tad Szulc (IFT, Oct. 10), in which "results of the strike . . . are critiqued at all levels."

May I "critique" this bomb-inflation as a very low-level one indeed.

RH. RUSSEL.
Begins, Switzerland.

Dog's Life

Your shrink pilot correspondent, R. N. Buck of Moretown, Vt. (Letters Oct. 12), needs binoculars "up there" to see "down here"; then he'd see the "car droppings" that not even the smallest dog can squeeze himself between! My dog knows his "loo" is the street

but he also knows a lunatic driver has no respect for man or beast. So, R. N. Buck, what would happen if your aircraft had no authorized parking lot? My dog feels the same way when he's urgently looking for an empty lot on the streets.

Perhaps the honorable gentlemen in the French Culture Ministry should oblige Parisians to observe more closely the "best of all worlds" of their city that they are turning into car parks? Dog eats dog, n'est-ce pas?

JOY THOMAS.
Paris.

Bed to Worse

Art Buchwald's professor (IFT, Oct. 12), finds that American wives prefer fights to begin at 11:30 p.m. Well, he may like to know that French wives choose bedtime, too, but they start later. And they usually stick to one subject with the tenacity, their species is noted for. Mr. Saxby, in the professor's case history, was lucky to have a change of subject every 30 minutes or so.

However, I believe I have found the answer. About 30 minutes after the quarrel's over, you start it up again. You light a cigar (they hate that!), sit firmly up and talk for about an hour, shaking the bed every time she does off.

I have found this works. She won't choose bedtime again—at least, mine hasn't so far.
PETER BURGESS.
Boulogne, France.

Opens Today in Paris

EEC Summit Prospect

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—The European Economic Community summit meeting to be held here tomorrow and Friday is the first since the Hague meeting of 1969. The Hague meeting was historic for it marked the end of the French veto on British entry and opened the door to the enlargement of the community. Will this meeting be able to match it?

The peculiar thing about this week's meeting is that it will bear little resemblance to what it was supposed to be. Called for by President Georges Pompidou soon after the Aug. 15, 1971, U.S. decisions ending dollar convertibility and imposing a 10 percent import surcharge, it was seen as a European economic and monetary summit.

Mr. Pompidou wanted the Europeans in a loud and single voice to cry "enough" to their friends across the Atlantic. Ever concerned about the state of the U.S. economy and its influence on the rest of the world, the French were put off by the unilateral U.S. measures, which they called illegal under rules of the International Monetary Fund and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Little Agreement

But in the following months it became apparent that the EEC members agreed among themselves on very little in the economic and monetary field. The French and West German finance ministers actually spent one Brussels meeting insulting each other when they couldn't agree on whether floating or controls was the better method to fight capital speculation.

In December, President Nixon abruptly moved to unroll the French feathers when he announced the dollar devaluation during a private meeting in the Azores with Mr. Pompidou. The French president certainly appreciated this gesture more than the actions of Treasury Secretary John Connally, who was privately to call it a "surrender."

But even the Azores and the Smithsonian agreement on a new currency realignment a week later did not change the French objectives for this October summit meeting. As the new year began, Mr. Pompidou began a series of talks with heads of other EEC governments, and the message was always the same: the October summit must be the EEC's economic and monetary "declaration of independence."

The French wanted the community to adopt a kind of dollar-be-damned policy. They wanted the EEC to set up its own central bank, establish its own intervention fund to protect the reduced margins among EEC currencies and institute Europe-wide exchange controls to fend off speculation against the dollar.

When early in the year it became apparent that gold was being frozen out of the international settlements system because no bank would give it up at its official price of \$38 per ounce when it cost \$85 on the free market, the French simply suggested that the EEC, unilaterally, raise the official price for its own transactions.

This week's summit was to have launched officially this kind of ambitious monetary program. Only along the way, a few clouds began to appear in the European summer. The EEC floated the pound, breaking out of the EEC's reduced fluctuation margins. Italy also broke out of the Basel agreement and began paying off its community swap debts in dollars instead of gold, reinforcing the dollar's role as the principal intervention currency.

Angry Pompidou

And along the way Mr. Pompidou became angry. He was meeting resistance from Germans, Italians, British and the Dutch. His partners were extremely reluctant to make such a declaration of monetary independence, especially on the eve of a U.S. election and especially after George McGovern won the Democratic nomination. It is no secret that Mr. McGovern has very little support among Europeans.

Almost all of them thought that a unilateral increase in the official gold price, or a European refusal to help support the dollar, or an adamant and intransigent attitude on Washington's call for help in its trade deficit might stir far deeper waters. At a time when Washington already was involved in a reappraisal of foreign policy, a reappraisal that could have profound effects in Europe, these EEC countries saw no reason to anger the Americans.

So it was Mr. Pompidou got angry, but his anger, also summer sulk during which threatened repeatedly to call the summit, gradually gave to a French reappraisal. At press conference last month Pompidou clearly showed his appointment, but said he had the 10 (now nine) EEC leaders could come up with some special role.

So, as Mr. Pompidou said, "I do not think that summit will be the turning point in history; not even of EEC history. I do not think the circumstances permit it." It should not be dismissed as without significance. After all, it is known that several inter-decisions will be taken at both EEC and non-EEC level.

What can be expected? EEC members will certainly announce a forward-looking agreement concerning the developing in The Community has also increased aid and a plan to increase imports from these tries 15 percent each year. Commission also wants commodity agreements, to: like the prices of the basic materials on which the developed countries depend so much. V. ington vehemently opposes such prices.

The Commission also will the Nine to agree on such as: as a kind of buffer within the community, starting university diploma easing immigration requires so an immigrant worker claim citizenship where choices.

There is the difficult an institutions in which the me agree on so little and have so little progress that when were unable to decide who put a political secretariat e this year—Brussels. Part Luxembourg—they simply at the idea. They will discuss crossing the powers of the pean Parliament in Stras and are likely to name new rearies of State for E West German Chancellor Brandt will propose a far-r ing social policy for Europe he also hopes will pick him few votes in the West Ge elections.

Swap Fund Issue

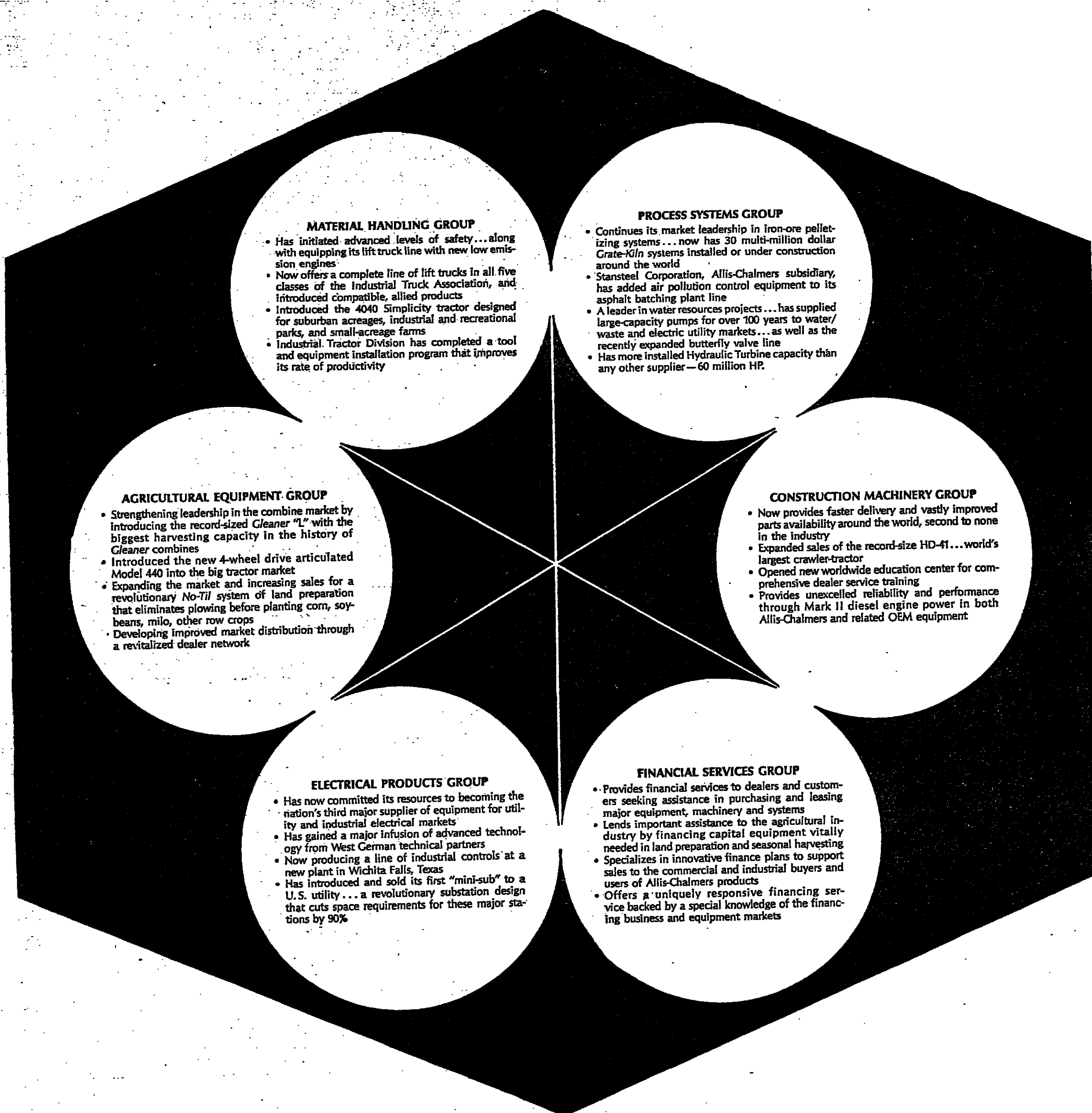
Finally, they will discuss they were originally supposed discuss—economic and mon union, and they will approve sort of modest swap fund, of "fund without funds" as been described, which will be to help coordinate monetary. They will discuss the table for arriving at a con currency, which the French propose be called the écu.

If there is one area in v the Nine might act to save meeting from the wastebash history it is in economic al. The EEC long has needed sort of European economic that could prescribe the steps toward putting the me countries' economies in the of order needed to achieve u. This body could begin the ficult process of harmon member countries' growth, i est, inflation and unemployment rates and institute com methods for dealing with diverse problems as labor- agement relations and indu and regional policies throu the community.

Of course such a body v need powers and powers as something the member cou like to give up. A French clal decision, a united Ea this week as "inevitable but finit to achieve." Despite declaration of principles v will be announced at the er the meeting to guide E through the coming years, summit is likely to be a t example of the difficulty the inevitability.

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FASHION

The Looks of Spring in Florence

By Hebe Dorsey

FLORENCE, Oct. 17 (UPI)—The return of the dress is what is happening on the Florence runway, where Italian designers are showing ready-to-wear collections for next spring.

This is hardly an accident. There is a terrific demand for dresses, as store buyers will

readily confirm. If only somebody could come up with something else besides the pleasant but so déjà vu shirtwaist, he would make a killing. But so far in Florence, there is no getting away from the old classic, with or without Ascot tie, and with or without pleats.

As an alternative, many designers produce safe separates. Others offer bi-color dresses which have the easy look of separates.

Maybe there is no spectacular solution to be had right now. Maybe one should be content that legs are back, which, in itself, is enough of a change to make men exceedingly happy.

Strangely enough, just as the short so-called cocktail dress is picking up in Paris, the Italians have left it completely alone. In effect, the short cocktail dress may be paving the way back to the daytime dress.

The Italians are also fumbling around with suits—without too much success. Caumont found a pretty way out by putting white linen jackets over printed dresses.

With all those pleated skirts fluttering around the runway, it is quite clear that pants are losing ground. The only place where they still seem to make a dent is in the form of evening pajamas, although they are so full and flared that they end up looking like long skirts.

The pleated skirt, shirt and long belted cardigan is creeping up everywhere and it carries faint echoes of the '30s. There are still some blouses around but at the rate they have been selling this fall, it is hard to imagine that they have much commercial life left in them.

Some of the prettiest cardigans are the long, gold and black lures ones designed by Graziella Fontana for Lux Sport. Working in a black and bone color range, she puts them over long, cartridge pleated shantung skirts or evening pajamas.

The Knits

Although boutiques and couture designers are showing in Florence, one comes here primarily for knits. As usual, Missoni comes out as the superstar. With a limited production, the Missonis have American buyers literally piling at their door. The other day, at Palazzo Strozzi, they had to bring in a locksmith to be able to carry on with their appointments.

This time, their best seller is a soft little suit of green and red plaid jersey. The jacket has almost no lapels, a narrow buckled belt and it is worn over a tank top, sprinkled with specks.

Ombre knits are Missoni's signature and crop up again in V-necked sweaters and cardigans with long matching skirts. The

Caumont

of Milan put a white linen jacket over a yellow and white dress at the Florence fashion shows.

UPI

favorite pattern is a multicolored wave that comes in two ranges: sunset (orange and red) or sunrise (blue and purple).

Missoni goes on with the layered look but handles it more delicately. Besides silk, there is a linen range that looks more rustic.

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THEATER

Sophocles 'Updated' and Claudel in a Circus Tent

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 17 (UPI)—The Comédie-Française has opened the season with a double bill of Sophocles: "Oedipus Rex" followed by "Oedipus at Colonus." This production, directed by Jean-Paul Rousset, was tried out at the Avignon festival last summer. Casting revisions have since been made.

It is now Claude Giraud, a younger actor of striking vigor and versatility, who has been elected—perhaps prematurely—to wear the mantle of Momet-Sully. He acquires himself commendably, bringing to both roles unrelenting drive and noble presence. If he is not every inch the tormented king, the fault is not his. The adaptation has deliberately reduced the tragedies in size and scope.

Jacques Lecaerrière, the adapter, explains that his aim has been to banish stony lyricism, "misplaced" pathos and tragic élan. In performing such surgery he maintains that the sacred force of the original will be restored.

His announcement proves quickly, for instead of imposing a direct simplicity his version complicates and confuses everything—or almost everything. The singular dramatic personae, remote as myths, converse in common, contemporary jargon. Instead of turning them closer, this device removes them to a realm bordering on burlesque.

Sophocles was a poet; his dramas are filled with thrilling language which here is muted. The tragedies present Oedipus as an exceptional being who suffered an extraordinary fate, as a symbol not a sample of human destiny, a creature who in Aristotle's definition evokes terror and pity, and the very things that his current rewrite man would curtail: tragic grandeur and overwhelming compassion.

The production is guided by the misconception of the adaptation. Freud has demonstrated that there is something of Oedipus in us all, but certainly Oedipus is not the man in the street. Here he often appears a man caught in the subway rush. He has almost as much difficulty in holding the stage as he does in holding

his throne. The king, due to awkward stage management, must circle behind a crowd of extras to give audience. A great deal of the time he is surrounded by a mob which turns endlessly in wheel formation to suggest the will of the gods agitated.

Giraud has some eloquent histrionic moments, moving as he laments with Jocasta (Rosy Varte), in deliberation with his son Polyneices (admirably played by Jean-Luc Boute) and at the end as the stricken exile, bowed down in grief, his face like a tragic Greek mask. Simplicity is only apparent in the unified costuming and scenography of André Acquart. Compare this rendering of Sophocles for the modern theater to Trest's version of the two Oedipus plays, the first which served Olivier's production, or Hofmannsthal's "Elektra" and it becomes evident that Lecaerrière has resolutely taken the wrong road.

The theater has turned topsy-turvy this week. Oedipus has been demoted to common rank and Claudel is being performed in circus tent. The latter is as eccentric as the former.

Just why Jean-Louis Barrault decided that the proper place for "Sous la Vent des Iles Baléares" ("The Fourth Day" of Claudel's "Le Souffle de Satan") is under the big top in a railroad station eludes me. One might play in a tent because theater-managers were imposing a lookout. But Barrault has a theater of his own, the Théâtre de la Ville, which holds as many spectators as the circus covering he had erected in the Gare d'Orsay. This was painfully proven on opening night when there was not room for all the invited and the overflow had to be told to go home.

The stable fragment of the Claudel cosmos, a hymn to the Catholic world concept and a glorification of the Spanish conquistadors, might be more logically lodged in a church or—as it transpires on the high seas—aboard a Bateau Mouche.

The wide-flung text is a challenge to any director and Barrault has devised other versions before. Here, he sets its wandering traffic on three platforms and on the floor space before them with the audience seated as though about a boxing ring. This permits considerable breadth for movement, but as the meandering floodlight makes its rounds, it is apt to catch the faces of those seated vis-à-vis in its embrace. It is a trifle disconcerting—just as the ship is plowing the ocean in a hurricane—to have glimpses of familiar first-nighters incorporated in the general picture.

In the sweep of the text's design, there is a striving for grandeur and universality that imposes in some of its execution a marked strain. There are magnificent moments, purple passages and high purpose, but there are also interludes that are theatrically barren.

The company is distinguished by the impressive performances of Geneviève Page, now gravely solemn as Prothée and now tossing caution widely away as the actress by Christine Lausanne as Marie Saint-Spécès by Madeleine Renaud and the eloquent moon and by Barrault as the soul-searching adventurer.

Marcel Marceau, the exquisite mime, is at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in a one-man show. The first portion consists of pantomimes and the second half is devoted to his Bip imitations. He alternates the comic and the tragic expertly, moving from a caricature of a tango dancer to the creation of the world—no less!—and the



Claude Giraud
... Oedipus.

ages of man in a maker-of-m sequence. This program, richly rewarding as it is, would be by the inclusion of some of playslets he has done with company, the dramatization Gopoli "The Clock" for example, the moving mute drama the pawnshop. If you have a seen him, an experience you you and, if you have seen before, you will find him a in top form.

Félien Marceau's defense his new play, "L'Ouvre-B" (at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre) that anything untied inevit courts hostility. It is unlikely any play has been called "Can Opener" before, but is not his point. He maintains that he has startled the and the public by making protagonist a servant.

It is apparently news to Marceau that domestic best protagonists for cent What of the slaves and al maids of Roman comedy, of dominating servant who ma uates the happenings in liere's "L'Étourdi" of Eclair chais's Figaro? Has Marceau read Octave Mirbeau's "J nal d'une Femme de Châni George Moore's "Esther Wal or Thomas Mann's "Felix Kr Has he never seen "The G Duchess and the Walter" vanch" or "Candlelight," in w rlar maid and manservant the principals? And what of countless British comedies "The Admirable Crichton" "The Night of the Party" which the butler is the herc the dish-washing Solly of popular musical comedy of name and Maugham's Smith

Marceau's femme de cham employed in a Geneva man sports politics in the serva hall and, befriending an e South American president, stores him to office and mu him to become the blessed lady of his land. As writer Marceau and as played by C line Celler, she is potted in pantry, but the class barriers exploited neither dramati nor humorously. She compi endlessly about what's wrong the state of the world, but gleets to include among its bed plays like this one.

Painting Stolen 3d Time in Ital

COSENZA, Italy, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Part of a 15th century pe tch—a multi-paneled reliq painting—was stolen yeste from the little Church of Bernardino for the third tim two years.

Thieves removed it af breaking down a side doo the church in the Calabrian country.

The work, by Venetian m Antonio Vivarini, was stolen in August, 1970. Police rec ed it two months later. It stolen again in May, 1971, police got it back after a months. It is valued at a \$1.7 million.

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دولت في ليبيا

Accord Projected by Arab States

Arab States
to Talk Again
With Western Firms

By Juan de Onis

PARIS, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Five oil-producing Arab states decided to send Sheikh Zaki Yamani, Saudi Minister of Petroleum, back to the proposed participation agreement affecting existing concessions.

Yamani and the petroleum ministers of Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar examined the agreement that was signed in 1968. But a change of heart did not result. The Arab states, which are now being drafted in New York by companies led by Standard Oil of New Jersey, Shell and others.

The agreement provides that the government will own an immediate 25 percent share in their foreign-owned subsidiaries and will obtain 51 percent ownership by 1983.

Main Problems.
The main issues that are causing problems are the formula for the purchase price for the oil, the price of the oil, and the price of the oil.

It is not clear that Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar are prepared to accept the method used for Aramco, a price for the Iraq Petroleum Co., a Western consortium. Iraqi delegation member said the formula for compensation must be based on the value of the oil, not on the value of the oil.

Cost Increase.
The cost of oil is expected to rise sharply. The cost of oil is expected to rise sharply. The cost of oil is expected to rise sharply.

Chief Confidential.
The chief confidential source of the information is a high-ranking official of the Arab states. The chief confidential source of the information is a high-ranking official of the Arab states.

U.S. Nuclear Fuel Lack Seen

By Thomas O'Toole

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP).—The nuclear power industry warned yesterday that the United States faces a critical shortage of nuclear fuel unless it begins at once to construct uranium-enrichment plants that could cost \$7 billion.

The industry's spokesman, the Atomic Energy Commission, charged the Atomic Energy Commission with understating the world-wide shortage of atomic power and with delaying its plans to meet that shortage.

The AEC has said it can wait until fiscal year 1976 to start a new uranium-enrichment plant, said Edwin A. Wiggin, secretary of the Atomic Energy Commission. The AEC operates three uranium-enrichment plants, originally built mostly for weapons. They supply most of the non-Communist world's uranium fuel for nuclear power, operating at less than 50 percent of capacity.

But the forum said that the way nuclear power is growing, the uranium produced by these three plants can carry the United States no farther than 1977, and that even if their production capacity is stretched to the outer limits, it would suffice only until 1981. "We need a new large plant producing 8,000 tons of enriched uranium per year by 1981 and a second new plant of the same size by 1983," Mr. Wiggin said. "By the end of 1983, we need as



Pace of Foreign Takeovers Has Some Italians Worried

By Sari Gilbert

ROME, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Italy's post-war economic history has been characterized by a notably open and relaxed attitude toward foreign investment. But the alarm that greeted recent rumors of a possible German takeover of Eni, Italy's major oil company, reflects a growing sense of uneasiness over the possibility that hostilities may lead to "colonization."

The severe shortage of operational capital that afflicts scores of family-owned and other businesses here has led to an increasing number of foreign takeovers. This is welcomed by many Italians, but it is becoming a source of concern to others.

In the last six months, several major concerns were taken over, entirely or in part. Eni, the oil company, was taken over by a consortium of British, French, and German companies.

Eni, a major producer of household appliances (it makes 33 percent of Western Europe's) is now controlled by Philips of Holland. And just last month, Italian industrialist Nello Bagini decided to sell a controlling interest in his multi-million-dollar business to Sun Chemical Corp. of New York.

Heinz now runs Plasman, which makes 40 percent of Italian baby foods, and other food and wine concerns have been taken over by Unilever, Campbell Soup, Standard Brands, W. R. Grace and others.

According to 1970 statistics, 341 of Italy's 715 large industries are partially foreign owned, and 152 of these are controlled by foreign groups.

Not a Target.
Some observers say, however, that medium-sized companies have not become the major target of foreign investors. American alone have 3,000 subsidiaries, distributors and licensees here (40 percent of which are wholly American owned). According to one estimate, foreign investments may reach \$9 billion by the end of 1972.

It is, therefore, not surprising that few people here would be happy if Milan's half-century-old Renaissance stores (there are now seven) and their 187 Upton Wood-type affiliates were to come under foreign control.

With 500,000 Italians already on foreign payrolls, the unions have begun to voice some concern. They insist that the "multinationals" feel little commitment to local workers and maintain, as one Communist labor leader said not long ago, that "we cannot permit a foreign company to shut down a plant just as it sees fit."

The Italian press, too, has begun to call attention to this problem, with occasional reference to the specter of a colonized Italy.

Some foreign businessmen feel that sooner or later a French-style nationalist reaction will take hold here, but for the time being

the Italian government is not concerned. Officials at the Treasury and Industry Ministries insist there is no cause for alarm. The phenomenon, they say, has not gotten out of hand and "productive" foreign investments are welcome.

"After all," asked a Treasury spokesman, "it's the whole purpose of the Common Market to stimulate the mobility of capital and to eliminate narrow economic nationalism."

In effect, Italy's current foreign investment law, adopted in 1966, is one of the most liberal on record. There are few restrictions on foreign ownership (foreigners are excluded only from shipping, airlines and insurance).

Control of a local company also gives non-Italians a chance to use pre-existing distribution networks to market products made at home.

The degree of foreign control in several major sectors of the Italian economy such as electronics, petrochemicals, detergents and cosmetics, makes the problem a delicate one. "Decisions regarding investments in production and research will increasingly be made abroad," said one critic, "and this will complicate government economic planning."

But even those businessmen who feel strongly about the situation recognize that Italy's present economic problems can only be ameliorated by the inflow of foreign capital.

Schweitzer Says He Won't Quit World Monetary Fund Position

By Pierre-Paul Schweitzer

VIENNA, Oct. 17 (AP).—Pierre-Paul Schweitzer said today he will be available for re-election as director general of the International Monetary Fund next year and that he has no intention of resigning.

Mr. Schweitzer was asked at a news conference whether U.S. reservations about his continued role in the IMF made him think of stepping down. Explaining that he had no intention of doing that, Mr. Schweitzer added that his re-election next year "will rest in the hands of member states."

U.S. opposition to Mr. Schweitzer became apparent late last month, when American officials let it be known that the United States would not support his reappointment. The main reason for that opposition seems to have stemmed from Mr. Schweitzer's proposal last year for a devaluation of the dollar as part of a general realignment of currencies. The United States finally did devote the dollar as its contribution to the Smithsonian agreement last December.

U.S. Nuclear Fuel Lack Seen

By Thomas O'Toole

Tighter Credit Indicated by German Bank

But New Curb Depends
On Rates Elsewhere

FRANKFURT, Oct. 17 (AP).—The Bundesbank indicated today that it is prepared to tighten domestic credit further in its efforts to regain price stability in Germany.

In its monthly report, the bank said its decision earlier this month to raise the discount rate to 3 1/2 percent from 3 percent could have only a limited effect on damping excess demand, but it made it clear that further moves towards tighter credit in Germany were dependent on interest rate trends abroad.

While the Bundesbank did not indicate when rates may be raised again, market experts think such a move is unlikely at Thursday's central bank council meeting.

The Bundesbank emphasized that the fight against inflation remains the main target of its credit policy, particularly the "application of the bank's interest-rate instruments."

It said that the 6.2 percent rise in the cost of living index in September from a year earlier could indicate a further acceleration in inflation.

While the current moderate upswing in West Germany's economy might not have required new measures of credit policy, the tightness on the labor market and continued strong price rises point to the need for credit restrictions, it said.

"The current situation, in a survey of economic indicators, noted that the seasonally-adjusted index for the August order inflow was 113 (1970 equals 100), up from 106 in July and 102 in the 1971 third quarter."

Excluding the building industry, industrial production is pointing upward again after a slack July, which was overshadowed by an earlier start this year of the customary summer vacation period in Germany.

"The building industry is proving itself a main breeding ground for 'a spreading inflation bug,'" the bank said.

Construction of apartment buildings, supported by comprehensive government measures such as tax rebates and others, is continuing at high speed, though there appears to be ample supply of housing, the Bundesbank said.

Credits for housing projects were twice as high in the first half than a year earlier, though interest rates remained virtually unchanged, the bank said.

Heineken Obtains French Brewer

The Heineken group has won control of Sté. Brasserie de l'Esperance following its takeover bid announced Aug. 2, the Paris Stock Broker Association reports. Shares tendered represented 98 percent of the 8.85 million franc capital of Esperance. The offer was made at 800 francs a share for a minimum of 49,226 shares. Esperance controls 50.4 percent of Sté l'Alsacienne de Brasserie. Alsacienne reported sales of 135 million francs last year and produced 1.4 million hectoliters of beer and 227,000 hectoliters of soft drinks.

Bank for Latin America Formed

Eight major commercial banks have formed Libra Bank Ltd., an institution that will offer various financial services to Latin Americans. A spokesman for the banks says the initial participants in the venture are: Banco Espirito Santo, Comercial de Lisboa, Chase Manhattan Bank, Credito Italiano, Mitsubishi Bank, National Westminster Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, Swiss Bank Corp., and Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale. The spokesman adds that the group is to be expanded to include Latin American financial institutions. Libra will be headquartered in London, and will engage in a broad range of international lending activities. It intends to open offices in various Latin American countries.

Inco Reduces Its Spending

International Nickel Co. of Canada estimates its 1972 capital expenditures at \$150 million, senior vice-president for finance Charles P. Baird reports. This compares with \$244 million in 1971, and the peak of \$273 million in 1970. President and chief officer L. Edward Grubbs says the present estimate for 1972 capital expenditures is \$135 million to \$150 million. Inco vice-president Kenneth A. DeLong says Inco expects free-world

nickel consumption of 900 million pounds in 1972 and expects this "to grow next year to about 975 million pounds, about the level it was in 1970." Beyond that, he adds, Inco expects growth in consumption at an annual rate of 6 1/2 to 7 percent.

MAN Plans Lower Dividend

Reduced earnings have forced Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg (MAN) to cut its dividend for the year ended June 30 to 6 marks a share from 9 marks paid the preceding year. Earnings figures for the last fiscal year were not reported. In fiscal 1971, it had after-tax profits of 36 million marks, almost totally paid out as dividend. The company implied that its 1972 after-tax net income was about 24 million marks, saying that the dividend it is offering "was all we earned, leaving nothing for reserves."

Canadian Firm Has Gas Find

North Canadian Oil Ltd. has discovered an estimated 200 billion-300 billion cubic feet of additional gas reserves on its wholly-owned lands in southwestern Saskatchewan. At last report, North Canadian had total gas reserves of about 447 billion cubic feet. Robert F. Ruben, president, says the company currently is producing 20 million cubic feet of gas daily from the Deep Medicine Hat formation.

Orders Rise at Japan Firms

Orders received by Japan's four largest electric equipment makers are estimated at 1,110 billion yen (\$3.6 billion) for the six months ended Sept. 30, up from both 1,032 billion yen in the period ended in March, and from 1,084 billion yen a year earlier. The companies said they anticipate slightly higher bookings during the six months ending March 31, 1973. The four concerns are Hitachi, Tokyo Shibaura Electric, Mitsubishi Electric and Fuji Electric.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

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Output Rises 0.6% in U.S. During Month

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—The September industrial production index rose 0.6 percent to 115.3 percent of the 1967 base period, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The September gain followed an upward revised 0.7 percent gain in August.

In September, output of most final products, including equipment and materials, more than offset a decline in durable consumer goods.

The September index was 7.8 percent above the index figure of 107.1 a year ago.

Production of household appliances and television sets dropped off in September, but output of non-durable goods increased.

Production of business equipment continued to increase and was 10 percent above the 1971 low, but remained 5 percent below the high registered in 1969.

Output of defense equipment also rose in September.

Factory Rate Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—The factory operating rate in the third quarter rose slightly to 77.8 percent from 77.4 percent in the second quarter and 74.7 percent a year ago, according to a preliminary estimate by the Federal Reserve.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department said personal income rose \$7.7 billion in September to a \$945.7-billion seasonally-adjusted annual rate, after an upward revised gain of \$7.1 billion in August.

Company Reports

Abbott Laboratories
Third Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions)... 197.1
Profits (millions)... 9.37
Per Share... 0.68
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions)... 197.1
Profits (millions)... 9.37
Per Share... 0.68

Heretis
Third Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions)... 231.7
Profits (millions)... 18.78
Per Share... 0.93
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions)... 231.7
Profits (millions)... 18.78
Per Share... 0.93

Kellogg
Third Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions)... 185.5
Profits (millions)... 19.33
Per Share... 0.55
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions)... 185.5
Profits (millions)... 19.33
Per Share... 0.55

Republic Steel
Third Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions)... 399.8
Profits (millions)... 8.31
Per Share... 0.51
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions)... 399.8
Profits (millions)... 8.31
Per Share... 0.51

Southland
Third Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions)... 325.4
Profits (millions)... 6.84
Per Share... 0.42
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions)... 325.4
Profits (millions)... 6.84
Per Share... 0.42

Time
Third Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions)... 140.0
Profits (millions)... 4.7
Per Share... 0.94
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions)... 140.0
Profits (millions)... 4.7
Per Share... 0.94

Zenith Radio
Third Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions)... 218.5
Profits (millions)... 13.44
Per Share... 0.70
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions)... 218.5
Profits (millions)... 13.44
Per Share... 0.70

Goodrich (B.F.)
Third Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions)... 371.1
Profits (millions)... 10.5
Per Share... 0.71
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions)... 371.1
Profits (millions)... 10.5
Per Share... 0.71

First National City Corp.
Third Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions)... 1,463.3
Profits (millions)... 145.4
Per Share... 3.19
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions)... 1,463.3
Profits (millions)... 145.4
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IBM Gains, Helps General List Higher

4-Day Losing Streak
Broken, Dow Rises 5

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—The stock market, with glamour issues bounding ahead, finally put together enough favorable developments today to produce what some Wall Streeters called "a trading rally."

The Dow Jones industrial average, which saw 30 points evaporate during the four previous sessions, tacked on a gain of 4.82 to close at 926.48 on the New York Stock Exchange.

A rebound in the price of International Business Machines did wonders for market psychology and helped gains to ripple through the rest of the glamour group.

IBM rose 5 3/4 to \$70 1/4 in break trading after a lull after opening at 69 1/2—its low for the day.

Yesterday, the nation's leading glamour issue broke 14 1/2 points, finishing at 364 1/2. This sell-off followed a Justice Department statement that it would seek to break up the computer giant if the government won its long-standing anti-trust suit.

The market also benefited from a favorable flow of third-quarter earnings reports, from a cessation of selling pressure and from further word on Vietnam peace negotiations.

The White House announced that Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, had returned to Paris for another private meeting with the North Vietnamese and would proceed to Saigon.

However, the relatively low volume of 13.41 million shares—a shade below the estimated "break-even" point for most brokerage houses—underscored the continuing caution of investors, both large and small.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.01 to 25.68, while declines edged advances, 438 to 405. Turnover was 3.05 million shares, up from 2.26 million yesterday.

Price Boosts
Approved for
2 Auto Firms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—The Price Commission today gave Chrysler Corp. and American Motors Corp. permission to raise prices on their 1973 automobiles to cover the cost of government-required safety and pollution equipment.

Chrysler can thus raise prices on 1973 models by an estimated \$60.10 per car while American can boost the price of its cars by an estimated \$144.28, of which \$75.90 is for federally mandated safety and emission control equipment.

Chrysler said later it is raising prices by an average of \$20, while American said its increase would average \$38 a car.

IT'S NOW
20 ROOMS EASIER
TO GET INTO
THE ONLY HILTON.

We added 120 new sound-
proofed rooms to the Only
on the air gateway to
Paris. Now it will be easier for
you to enjoy the convenience
of the Only Hilton—minutes
from the terminal by courtesy
of the Paris Express.
The restaurants,
bars and meeting facilities
are an ideal stopping
place for the businessman on
the go, as well as the pleasure
traveller on holiday.
For reservations call your
travel agent, any Hilton
International hotel or Hilton
Reservation Service.
In Paris: 720-3012. In
Frankfurt: 28-16-33. In
London: (01) 493-8888. In
Geneva: (022) 32-05-56.

ONLY HILTON, Paris

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP).—The late of closing

Today
Ster. (\$ per £) 2.4078
Belg. fl. (A) 44.145-145
Belg. fl. (B) 44.145-145
Dutch mark 3.200
Danish krona 8.500-90
French franc 6.555-555
Pr. fr. (A) 4.927-53
Pr. fr. (B) 4.927-53
Guinea 2,249-50
Irish pound 7.253-50
Lira 360.50-70
Pound 2.4078
Sw. krona 4.7525-50
Sw. franc 3.7574-75
Yen 361.10

BANCOFIN SA
Banque de Commerce
et de Financement
Tx. 24878
At Rue de la Paix 57, 101, 103, 105, 107
109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 4

-1972- Stocks and		Sts.		
High	Low	Div. in \$	1969 First	High Low Last
27 1/2	24	MiddleCo	408	103 0 3/4 76 1/2 27

10 5% Gen 5% Int 16 2% 5% 5% 20% 26 KeysCon .200 3 11 22% 22% 20% 10

(Continued on next page.)

دولت اسلامی

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New Issue This advertisement appears as a matter of record only. October 15, 1972

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
CANADA
PM 80 000 000

6 3/4% Bearer Bonds of 1972/1987

Offering price:	88 1/4%
Interest:	5 7/8% p. a., payable annually
Repayment:	after 5 years time of redemption through a Purchase Fund and/or through drawings by lot at par

DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NESSITT, THOMSON LIMITED
DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	LEVESQUE, BEAUBIEN INC. RICHARDSON SECURITIES OF CANADA PITFIELD, MACKAY, ROSS & COMPANY LIMITED

ABU SECURITIES CORPORATION	ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.	A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.	JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO	BANCO DI ROMA	BANK FOR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT ARTENGESELLSCHAFT
BANK MEES & ROPE N.V.	BANKHAUS GEBRÜDER BETHMANN	BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE KOMMUNIZATIONS-GESELLSCHAFT
BANKHAUS FRIEDRICH SIMON KOMMUNIZATIONS-GESELLSCHAFT	BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.	BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
BANQUE DE NEUFVILLE, SCHLUBERGER, MALLET	BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS	BANQUE FRANÇAISE DE DÉPÔTS ET DE TITRES
BANK OF AMSTERDAM	BANQUE GÉNÉRALE D'ALGERIE ET D'ORAN	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE S.A.

DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.	BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS	BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.	BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK	BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK	BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT FÜR AUSWAERTISCHEN VERKEHR	JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. INCORPORATED IN THE U.S.A.	BERLINER BANK ANTONIOCELLI & CO. JAMES CAPEL & CO.

KOMMERZBANK AKTIENGESellschaft CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE S.A. CREDIT SUISSE (BAHMANAS) LIMITED DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION	COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A. CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL CREDITO ITALIANO RICHARD DAUS & CO. DEUTSCHE GROSZENTRALE - DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK - EFFECTENBANK - WARBURG AKTIENGESellschaft	CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN CRÉDIT LYONNAIS THE DAWA SECURITIES CO., LTD. DEN DANSKE CREDITBANK DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESellschaft EUROCAPITAL S.A.
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THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION	GRÖENZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN KASSA AG	GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
GREENSBORO INCORPORATED	GUZTWILLER, KUNZ, BUNGENER SECURITIES LIMITED	HAMBROS BANK LIMITED
HANDELSBANK IN ZÜRICH (OVERSEAS) LIMITED	HARDY & CO. G.M.B.H.	HARRIS & PARTNERS LIMITED
GEORGE HAUCK & SOHN	I. D. HERSTATT KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT AUF AKTIEN	HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED
HILL SAMUEL & CO. ONG	ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO	KEYSER ULLMANN LIMITED
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. INCORPORATED	KLEINWORT, BENSON (EUROPE) S.A.	KREDITBANK N.V.

KREDITBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE	KUHN, LÖB & CO. INTERNATIONAL	KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING, CONTRACTING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY
THE KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.	LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. LIMITED	LEAZARD FRÈRES & CO.
LEHMAN BROTHERS INCORPORATED	MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED	McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED
MERCK, FINCK & CO.	MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH	B. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO.
MODEL ROLAND & CO. INC.	SECURITIES UNDERWRITER LIMITED	
	MORGAN & CO. INTERNATIONAL S.A.	NEDERLANDSCHE MOEDERSTANDBANK

THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. LTD.
 NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
 GEBIRGTRE
 PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON
 N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
 LIMITED
 SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.	SÜDBANK GMBH	SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SVERIGES KREDITBANK	SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)	C. G. TRINKAUS & BURCHARDT
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	LIMITED	M. M. WARBURG — BRÜNNMANN,
(UNDERWRITERS)	VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG	WIRTZ & CO.
LIMITED		
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.	WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK	WESTFALENBANK
	GIROZENTRALE	AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT
WHITE, WELD & CO.	WOOD GUNDY	YAMAICHI SECURITIES COMPANY
LIMITED	LIMITED	OF NEW YORK INC.

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International Bonds Traded in Euro

[illegible]

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1, 1-14.



...and the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) has been the most widely cited journal in the field of medicine for over 100 years.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Net Ch'ge	—1972—		Stocks and Bonds	Total
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